The Columbian

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Bloomsburg Directory.

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E. P. LUTZ, Druggist and Apothecary. Main st. below the Post Office.

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DAVID BETZ, Boot and Shoemaker, Main st. below Hartman's store, west of Market.

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C. M. BROWN, Boot and Shoemaker, Main street, under Brown's Hotel.

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C. G. BARKLEY, Attorney-at-Law, Office, 2d floor in Exchange Block, near the "Exchange Hotel."

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J. R. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, south side Main street, below Market.

J. C. RUTTER, M. D. Surgeon and Physician Market street, above Main.

J. R. ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Office Hartman's building, Main street.

MILLINERY & FANCY GOODS.

E. PETERMAN, Millinery and Fancy Goods, opposite Episcopal Church, Main st.

MISS LIZZIE BARKLEY, Milliner, Ramsey building Main street.

MISS M. DERRICKSON, Millinery and Fancy Goods, Main st., below Market.

MRS. E. KLINE, Millinery and Fancy Goods Main street below Market.

MRS. JULIA A. & SADE BARKLEY, Ladies' Cloaks and Dress Patterns, southeast corner Main and West sts.

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C. C. MARR, Dry Goods and Notions, southwest corner Main and Iron sts.

D. A. BECKLEY, Boot and Shoe store, books & stationery, Main st., below Market.

E. JACOBS, Confectionery, groceries etc., Main st., below Iron

FOX & WEBB, Confectionery and Bakery, wholesale and retail, Exchange Block.

H. C. HOWER, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Main st., above Court House.

J. H. MAIZE, Mammoth Grocery, fine Groceries, Fruits, Nuts, Provision, &c., Main and Iron Streets.

M'KELVY, NEAL & CO., dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Feed, Salt, Fish, Iron, Nails, etc., N. E. cor. Main and Market sts.

S. H. MILLER & SON, dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Flour, Salt, Shoes, Notions, etc., Main st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CONSTABLES BLANKS for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office.

C. M. CHRISTMAN, Saddle, Trunk & Harness-maker, Shive's Block Main Street.

D. W. ROBBINS, liquor dealer second door from northwest corner Main and Iron sts.

E. J. THORNTON, Wall Paper, Window Shades and fixtures, Rupert block, Main st.

C. W. CORELL, Furniture Rooms, three story brick, Main Street, west of Market st.

H. ROSENSTOCK, Photographer, over Robbins & Eyer's Store, Main st.

I. S. KUHN, dealer in Meat, Tallow, etc., Chemberlin's alley, rear of American House.

R. H. RINGLER, dealer in pianos, organs and melodeons, at G. W. Corell's furniture rooms

SAMUEL JACOBY, Marble and Brown Stone Works, East Bloomsburg, Berwick road.

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E. B. BIDLEMAN, Agent for Munson's Copper Tubular Lightning Rod.

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H. F. OMAN & Co., Wheelwrights, first door above School House.

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R. S. ENT, dealer in Stoves and Tin ware in all its branches.

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Espy.

B. F. REIGHARD & BRO. dealer in Dry Goods Groceries, and general Merchandise,

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T. W. EDGAR, Susquehanna Planing Mill and Box Manufacturing.

Orangeville Directory.

A. B. HERRING & BROTHER, Carpenters and Builders, Main st., below Pine.

BOWER & HERRING, dealer in Dry Goods Groceries, Lumber and general Merchandise Main st.

BRICK HOTEL and refreshment Saloon, by Rohr M'Henry cor. of Main and Pine st.

DR. O. A. MEGARGEL, Physician and Surgeon Main st., next door to Good's Hotel.

DAVID HERRING, Flour and Grist Mill, and Dealer in grain, Mill Street,

JAMES B. HARMAN, Cabinet Maker and Undertaker, Main St., below Pine.

SCHUYLER & CO., Iron founders, Machinists and Manufacturers of plows, Mill St.

SAMUEL SHARPLESS, Maker of the Bayhurst Grain Cradle, Main St.

WILLIAM DELONG Shoemaker and manufacturer of Brick, Mill St., west of Pine

Catawissa.

B. F. DALLMAN, Merchant Tailor, Second St. Robbins' Building.

DR. J. K. ROBBINS, Surgeon and Physician Second St., below Main.

GILBERT & KLINE, dry goods, groceries, and general merchandise, Main Street

J. B. KISTLER, "Catawissa House," North Corner Main and Second Streets.

L. KEILER, Billard Saloon, Oysters, and Ice Cream in season Main St.

M. M. BROBST, dealer in General Merchandise Dry Goods, Groceries &c.

SUSQUEHANNA or Brick Hotel, S. Kostenbander Proprietor, south-east corner Main and Second Street.

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M. G. & W. H. SHOEMAKER, dealers in dry goods, groceries and general merchandise. First store in south end of town.

Philadelphia Directory.

RICHARDSON L. WRIGHT, JR.
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
NO. 128 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA
jan. 171--1y

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Business Cards.

C. B. BROCKWAY,
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BLOOMSBURG, PA.
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A. L. TURNER
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
OFFICE over Lutz's Drug Store. Residence Market Street, 1st door below Rev. D. J. Waller. dec16'70.

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office Court House Alley, below the COLUMBIAN Office. Bounties, Back-Pay and Pensions collected. Bloomsburg Pa. sep.29'67

ROBERT F. CLARK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office Main Street below the Court House, Bloomsburg Penn'a.

E. H. LITTLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office Court-House Alley, below the COLUMBIAN Office, Bloomsburg Pa.

VETERINARY.
AUGUST FRIEND,
late from Germany, offers his services to the public as a celebrated
HORSE AND COW DOCTOR,
and all other animals, for which his charges are moderate. He can always be found east side of Berwick road, near H. Jacoby's Marble Yard. Bloomsburg, May 12, 1871-1y.

E. J. THORNTON
would announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity, that he has just received a full and complete assortment of
WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES,
FIXTURES, CORDS, TASSELS,
and all other goods in his line of business. All the newest and most approved patterns of the day are always to be found in his establishment. mar.5,'69-tf Main St. below Market.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
CLARK M. BROWN,
MAIN STREET, UNDER BROWN'S HOTEL.
A full and complete assortment of ready made Boots and shoes for men, women and children just received and for sale at reasonable rates. Varieties to suit all classes of customers. The best of work done at short notice, as heretofore. Give him a call. [Jan 1'71.

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A large assortment of Stoves, Heaters and Ranges constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest rates.
Tinning in all its branches carefully attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed.
Tin ware of all kinds wholesale and retail. A call is requested.
jan 1'71

NEW COAL YARD.
THE undersigned respectfully inform the citizens of Bloomsburg and Columbia county that they keep all the different numbers of stove coal and selected lump coal for smithing purposes, on their wharf, adjoining M'Kelvy, Neal & Co's Furnace; with a good pair of Buffalo scales on the wharf, to weigh coal, hay, and straw. Likewise a horse and wagon, to deliver coal to those who desire it. As they purchase a large amount of coal, they intend to keep a superior article, and sell at the very lowest prices. Please call and examine for yourselves before purchasing elsewhere. J. W. HENDERSHOT,
AUGUSTUS MASON.
THE undersigned will take in exchange for coal and Groceries, the following named articles:—Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, Lard, Ham, Shoulder, and side meat, Butter Eggs, Hay, &c., at the highest cash prices, at his Grocery store, adjoining their coal yard.
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Bloomsburg Mar. 10,'68-1y.

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FOR SALE--A second-hand "Arion" piano-forte, price $225, cost $350. This superbe instrument was bought at an auction sale of private property in New York, and had been but a few weeks in use. It is in perfect order and in every respect equal to a new piano. Terms positively cash in advance. Address for one week,
C. W. FOSTER,
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By using this article Ladies and Gentlemen can beautify themselves a thousand fold. This is the only article that will curl straight hair, and at the same time give to it a beautiful appearance. It also invigorates, beautifies and cleanses. It can be so applied as to cause the hair to curl any length of time desired. Sent by mail for 50 cts. a package. Address
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CHARGE OF JUDGE ELWELL
ON THE
TRIAL OF HENRY WARD

OF TOWANDA, PA., FOR THE HOMICIDE OF WESLEY EUGENE SHADER, OF LIMA, N. Y., AT TOWANDA, ON FEBRUARY 22, 1871.

Gentlemen of the Jury: This painfully interesting case originated in the county of Bradford, and comes into this Court for trial, upon the certificate of the President Judge of the Thirteenth Judicial District, made under the authority of a special act of Assembly, which permitted a change of venue from that to some other adjoining county.

The power of the Legislature thus to authorize a transfer of jurisdiction is undoubted. But whether the cause of justice or protection of the defendant from unjust prejudice demanded the exercise of this power, or warranted the subsequent action of the Court, or not, are matters which it would be profitless now to discuss. The case is here according to law, and must be decided according to the law and the evidence.

The responsibility thus cast upon you and upon the Court, is of the gravest and most momentous character. But upon you rests the ultimate responsibility of a correct and just decision. It is for you, upon the whole view of the case, both of the law as it shall be declared to you by the Court, and the facts as proved by the testimony, to pronounce a verdict between the defendant and the Commonwealth.

You have submitted with commendable patience to the confinement incident to a trial of this nature, and we have observed with much satisfaction that from the opening of the case, ten days since, to the present time, you have given to it your undivided attention, and have listened to the evidence, and the arguments of counsel, with evident anxiety to ascertain, if possible, the whole truth in regard to this lamentable, and as you probably think mysterious homicide.

You have been warned against prejudice or pre-judgment. Your answers to inquiries when called to those seats forbid the idea that any caution from the court is necessary on this subject. I cannot bring my mind to fear that the verdict of twelve, upright, and intelligent jurors, selected by lot from the mass of ther fellow citizens, will be founded upon anything besides the law and evidence applicable to the case.

Something has been said in regard to public excitement at Towanda at the time of this occurrence. This is perhaps not remarkable whether the defendent be or be not criminally guilty. But whatever may have been the case there, nothing unusual appears here.

Trials for murder, on account of the momentous issues depending, always excite the public mind and call together as here and now, great crowds of people. We have no reason to believe that there is on this occasion any other desire among the people than to witness the proceedings, nor any other wish than that justice according to law be faithfully administered. But if it were otherwise, and popular feeling existed either for or against the defendant, it would be wholly immaterial to us. Public opinion, whatever it may be, may be right, but it is not the chosen arbiter of the law; it is bound by no established rules, whilst those who are charged with the administration of public justice are bound by the highest obligations which civil society can impose upon man, the court to expound the law and the jury to render their verdict according to the law and the evidence.

The magnitude of the charge, involving as it does issues of life or death, prison or liberty to the defendant, should have no other influence upon your minds than to make you cautious, deliberate and just in weighing the evidence, and clear and satisfied in the judgment you form upon it. You will constantly bear in mind your duty to society, and will not fail to remember also, the justice and the impartial consideration of the case which the defendant has a right to expect at your hands.

That it should have devolved upon me to preside over the forms of this trial and to declare the principles upon which your decision is to rest, is by no means a subject of congratulation. It is a situation which of all others I should have avoided, had not official duty imperiously imposed it upon me.

Since it has thus fallen to me to execute this duty, I shall not shrink from the task of declaring to you the principles, of the law by which you are to be governed in your investigation and decision of the case, whether those principles, under the facts, tend to the conviction of the defendant or to excuse him from all criminality.

The defendent is charged in this indictment with the murder of Wesley E. Shader, on the evening of the 22d day of February, 1871.

It appears that the deceased and defendant were friends, acquainted for two or three years and had visited each other. On the day when the deceased was mortally wounded he was the guest of the defendant at his house in Towanda. They were together from about ten o'clock in the morning of that day until evening. During the day they drank wine and perhaps other liquor, and to all appearances were friendly. Dinner was ordered by defendant at about two o'clock, to be ready at four for the two. They were called to dinner at four but did not come until five, having gone up stairs from the library, where they were sitting, to the defendant's bed-room after being called to dinner. At about five they sat down to dinner. Deceased sent a note to the hotel where he had stopped, to send his satchel, having accepted an invitation from defendant to stay all night at his house. It was arranged between them that they should take a ride together to Greenwood a distance of about six miles; a carriage was sent for and came. They sat long at the table, perhaps two hours, eating and drinking.

The driver came and was impatient at the delay; defendant as is alleged, left the table before the deceased did, and prepared for the ride. At about this time and before deceased put on h overcoat and overshoes, a pistol in the hands of the defendant was discharged, sending a leaden ball with which it was loaded into the body of the deceased, at a point three and-a-half inches above the umbilicus or navel, and seven-eighths of an inch to the left of the centre line of the body. From this point the ball passed through the stomach and a portion of the liver, and going through the body lodged on the outside of the eighth rib under or below the right arm, at a point three and a half inches higher on the body that the point of entrance.

Of the wound then received the deceased died on the eighth day afterwards.

On the part of the prosecution it is alleged that the firing of the pistol was a wilful act on the part of the defendant; that he had unfriendly feelings towards the deceased; that he had a grudge or spite against him, and that he put the pistol in his pocket or had it about his person for the purpose of injuring the deceased with it, and, as is alleged, with intent to take his life.

On the other hand the defendant alleges that he was, as he professed to be, a friend of the deceased,—had no intention to do him harm; that while handling the pistol, which was about his person for the purpose of being carried on their ride to Greenwood, it was accidentally discharged. These are the allegations in general terms. They necessarily involve the consideration of questions under the law in regard to homicide in several of its grades. As plainly as I can, and generally in the language of the law as it has been authoritatively established, I will explain to you what constitutes the crime of murder in its different degrees. Under an indictment for murder the defendant may be acquitted for the murder and be found guilty of voluntary manslaughter. I will therefore define that offence. And as a homicide, happening by misadventure, is excusable, it is necessary that you should understand the law upon that subject.

Homicide is the killing of another, and is divided into three classes: Excusable, Justifiable and Felonious.

Excusable Homicide is divided into two classes: First, when a man doing a lawful act, without any intention to hurt, kills another. Second, when in self defence, upon a sudden affray, one kills another. In regard to the first of these sub-divisions, we shall have occasion for further explanation when we consider the subjects of manslaughter and misadventure or accident. In regard to the law of self-defence, no question is raised which requires our consideration.

Justifiable Homicide is where life is taken by an officer of the law under proper authority, and in some other cases, not important to state here, for the reason that the evidence presents nothing for us to consider under this head.

Felonious Homicide is either murder or manslaughter. *Murder* is, where a person of sound memory and discretion unlawfully kills any reasonable creature in being, and in the peace of the Commonwealth, with malice aforethought, express or implied.

Express malice is where one kills another with a sedate, deliberate mind, and formed design. This design may be shown by circumstances, such as lying in wait, former grudges, menaces, and plans to do the party killed great bodily harm, thereby discovering the intention with which the act was done.

Malice is implied by law from any deliberate and cruel act committed by one person against another.

The meaning of the term malice is not that which is usually ascribed to it by those who do not understand its legal import. It is a technical term, and in the legal sense is not confined to particular animosity against the deceased, but it means that bad mind or spirit which impels one to inflict injury upon another without cause, or sufficient provocation. It extends to an evil design in general, a wicked and corrupt motive, a heart regardless of its duty to others, and deliberately bent on mischief.

Unlawful killing, with malice, are the elements which constitute the crime of murder.

Manslaughter is the unlawful killing of another, without malice, either express or implied; It is of two kinds—Involuntary manslaughter, where it plainly appears that neither death or any great bodily harm was intended, but death is accidentally caused by some unlawful acts or an act not strictly lawful in itself, but done in an unlawful manner and without due caution. It is usually applied to cases where nothing more was intended than a mere trespass—upon an indictment for murder there cannot be a conviction of *involuntary* manslaughter.

Involuntary Manslaughter is the unlawful killing of another without malice. In order to reduce the grade of the offense where death results from an intentional wounding it must appear that there was a sufficient provocation, and a state of rage or passion without time to cool, placing the slayer beyond the control of his reason and suddenly impelling him to the deed.

In this case neither the Commonwealth nor the defendant allege the existence of any fact amounting to a provocation on the part of the deceased. On the contrary it is insisted by the defendant that the evidence proves that they were friends down to the time of the shooting. We will therefore, not trouble you with any instruction as to what would be a sufficient provocation, or what sufficient cooling time.

In order to constitute the crime of voluntary manslaughter, it is sufficient if there be such acts of violence as may be expected to produce bodily harm, and death ensues as a consequence of such acts.

It is a principle of our legal system that the essence of an offence is the wrongful intent, without which it cannot exist. The act itself does not make a man guilty, unless his intentions be so. No man deems another guilty or deserving punishment unless the other has intended evil. It is upon this ground that homicide by misadventure is excusable.

There is little distinction, however, except in degree, between a positive will to do wrong and indifference whether wrong be done or not; therefore wanton and reckless conduct resulting in an injury to another is criminal and often supplies the place of direct criminal intent—as if a person by reckless and furious driving unintentionally run over another and kill him.

Where one doing a lawful act without any intention of bodily harm, and using proper precaution, happens to kill another person, the homicide is said to be by misadventure, and as the killing was accidental the homicide is excused. An accident is an unexpected event, a chance, a casualty.

If one wantonly and recklessly does an act, the tendency of which is to do another bodily injury, he is guilty of manslaughter if death ensue, although he may not actually have intended it. If injury might be expected from the act it would not be an accident if injury happened.

The degree of care and caution to be employed depend upon the probability of danger; therefore persons using articles or instruments in their nature peculiarly dangerous must not by reckless and incautious use of them endanger the lives of others. The care and caution which the law requires is not the utmost caution which can be used; it is sufficient that a reasonable precaution be taken—such as from which accidents do not usually happen. Where the carelessness is insignificant in degree the act is not indictable.

Accident may be the lot of the wisest and best of men, and most commonly they fall amongst nearest friends and relatives.

Whether the act which caused the death of Wesley Eugene Shader was of this character is to be determined by the evidence in the cause. And perhaps it will be the most natural and orderly way in your investigation to first settle that question. If you find it is excusable homicide under the rules stated, you will acquit the defendant.

If you are not satisfied that this was a homicide by misadventure, you will then ascertain whether the killing was without malice, and therefore manslaughter, or with malice, and therefore murder, and if murder of what degree.

By the common law all murder, without regard to qualifying circumstances which might either aggravate or lessen the offense, was punished with death, although the intent of the party making the assault may not have been to kill, if it appeared that the act was malicious.

In this respect the common law was greatly modified by an act of Assembly passed in 1794, and re-enacted 1860. The crime of murder was thereby divided into two degrees, and the duty of ascertaining the degree was committed to the jury. The act provides as follows: "All murder which shall be perpetrated by means of poison, or by lying in wait or by any other kind of wilful, deliberate and premeditated killing, or which shall be committed in the perpetration of or attempt to perpetrate any arson, rape, robbery or burglary, shall be deemed murder in the first degree, and all other kinds of murder, shall be deemed murder in the second degree; and the jury before whom any person indicted for murder shall be tried, shall, if they find such person guilty thereof, ascertain in their verdict whether it be murder in the first or second degree."

This statute has been the subject of consideration and judicial construction in many cases, and it may be stated as the uniform conclusion that, except in cases where the crime is committed in the perpetration, or attempt to perpetrate either of the felonies mention, the intention to kill is of the essence of the offence of murder in the first degree. The act must not only be wilful, deliberate and premeditated, but there must exist in addition the intent to take life.

This general statement of the law may not convey to your minds the full force and meaning of the terms wilful, deliberate and premeditated, as used in the statute. For the purpose, therefore of more full explanation, and that you may clearly understand what facts must be found before there can be a conviction of a capital offence, I will be more explicit.

"If an intention to kill exists it is wilful; if this intention be accompanied by such circumstances as evidence a mind fully conscious of its own purpose and design, it is deliberate; and if sufficient time be afforded to enable the mind to frame the design to kill, and to select the instrument, or to frame the plan to carry the design into execution, it is premeditated. The law fixes upon no length of time as necessary to form the intention to kill, but leaves the existence of a fully formed intent as a fact to be determined by the jury from all the facts and circumstances in evidence."

"The law regards, and the jury must find, the actual intent to kill, with so much time for deliberation and premeditation as to convince them that this purpose is not the immediate offspring of rashness and impetuous temper, and that the mind is become fully conscious of its own design. If there be time to frame in the mind, fully and consciously the intention to kill, and to select the weapon or means of death, and to think and know beforehand, though the time be short, the use to be made of it, there is time to deliberate and premeditate."

"The proof of the intention to kill and of the disposition of mind constituting murder in the first degree, lies on the Commonwealth. But this proof need not be express or positive. It may be inferred from the circumstances. It from all the facts attending the killing, the jury can fully and satisfactorily infer the existence of the intention to kill and the malace of heart with which it was done, they will be warranted in so doing. He who uses upon the body of another at some vital part, with manifest intention to use it upon him, a deadly weapon, as an axe, a gun, a knife or a pistol, must in the absence of qualifying facts be presumed to know that his blow is likely to kill, and knowing this must be presumed to intend the death which is the probable and ordinary consequence of such an act. He who so uses a deadly weapon without a sufficient cause or provocation, must be presumed to do it wickedly or from a bad heart. Therefore, he who takes the life of another with a deadly weapon, with a manifest design thus to use it upon him, with sufficient time to deliberate and fully to form the conscious purpose to kill, and without any sufficient reason or cause of extenuation is guilty of murder in the first degree.

But if from the circumstances of the case and the evidence in the case the jury believe the intent with which the act was done, although a deadly weapon was used, was not to take life, but simply to do great bodily harm, the grade of murder in the second degree.

All murder not of the first degree is necessarily of the second degree, and includes all unlawful killing, under circumstances of depravity of heart, and desperation of mind regardless of social duty, but where no intention to kill exists or can be reasonably inferred. Therefore, in all cases of murder, if no intention to kill can be collected from the circumstances, the verdict must be murder in the second degree. If there exists a reasonable doubt as to the intention with which the act was done, such doubt should operate to reduce the offence to the lower grade.

Deliberation being an act of consideration, the reason for and against a measure, and pre-meditation being the act of thinking beforehand, it follows, that where the mind from any cause is deprived of its power to form a design with deliberation and pre-meditation, the offence is stripped of the malignant features required by the statute to place it on the list of capital offences. Intoxication is in no case an excuse for crime yet where drunkenness is so great as to render the accused incapable of forming a complete design, the law allows it to reduce the grade of homicide from murder in the first to murder in the second degree. If the intoxication was voluntarily produced for the purpose of stimulating a meditated felony or nerving up the mind to the commission of an offence, the drunkenness would be but an aggravation of the crime; but where the drunkenness was from accident or mere sensuality, and to the extent before stated, the intent and deliberation required by the statute to constitute the offence being absent, the grade of offence is reduced. Neither courts nor juries can lawfully dispense with what an act of Assembly requires.

Having explained to you the law of the case, we will now state to you some rules in regard to the law of evidence; first remarking that it is not my purpose to comment upon the evidence in detail, further than may be necessary in stating the points in connection with which it is to be considered. I wish you distinctly to understand in the outset, that all considerations which effect the credibility of this evidence in general, such as the integrity, disinterestedness and ability of the witnesses—the consistency of their testimany—its conformity with experience and its agreement with collateral circumstances, are for the jury alone and not for the court.—When facts are proven to your satisfaction, you will draw your own inferences therefrom uninfluenced by any opinions which may appear to you to be entertained by the court.—Our duty will have been performed when we shall have given to you the principles of law applicable to the case.

The verdict you are to render is to be *yours*, and not that of the court, and *you* and not the court are responsible. Where the inquiry is merely into matter of fact, or where the facts and law can be clearly discriminated, I should wish this jury to leave the box without being able to ascertain what the opinion of the Court as to those facts may be, that their minds may be left entirely unprejudiced to weigh the testimony and settle the merits of the case. Should I interfere with my opinion on the testimony, I should certainly step out of the province of a judge into that of an advocate.

The gentlemen concerned as counsel for the Commonwealth, have reviewed the evidence, and in able arguments presented their views in regard to it. And the counsel for the defendant, with signal ability, have discussed and brought to your notice the facts and circumstances upon which the defendant relies in his defense. That the counsel on opposite sides should entertain different views, is neither unusual nor surprising, and furnishes no ground for reflection upon the judgment of either. Nor does this state of things lead to injustice. Each presents the facts upon which he relies, and enforces his conclusions by such arguments as are believed to be sound. And the jury, having a full view of the whole case and giving to the arguments of counsel the weight to which they are respectively entitled, are thus enabled to render a sound and impartial decision.

In considering the evidence every material fact must be proved, either by direct testimony of its existence, or it must be a necessary and reasonable inference from other facts proved in the cause. You will take nothing for granted. The humane presumption of the law is that every man is innocent until his guilt is clearly established.

The Commonwealth charges, and is bound to prove, that Wesley Eugene Shader came to his death in consequence of a wound received at the hands of the defendant on the 22d day of February, 1871. That he died on the first day of March by reason of a pistol shot on the day first stated is testified by Dr. Ladd, Dr. Turner and others, and no question has been raised by counter evidence upon that subject.

Was the fatal wound inflicted by the discharge of a pistol in the hands of the defendant? Upon this subject you are referred to the testimony of Maggie Dalton, Kate Kennedy, Julia Fitzgerald and Wm. Thompson, as to the defendant and the deceased being together in the dining room at defendant's house when a pistol was discharged in that room and groaning was heard, and to the testimony of the several witnesses that deceased was shortly after found lying on the floor wounded and helpless, and that to the question propounded by the deceased shortly after as to how or why he shot him, defendant replied he did not intend to do it. It has not been made a question upon the trial as to the fact of the shooting. But it is submitted to you to determine by the evidence. This fact being established to your satisfaction, the great question in the cause arises just at that point. The Commonwealth alleges that the killing was murder. On the other hand, the defense set up is that the fact and circumstances in evidence show that the killing was an accident, occurring by the discharge of the pistol by some cause unknown to the defendant.

It is a rule of evidence that the fact of killing being first proved, all the circumstances of accident, necessity or infirmity, are to be satisfactorily proved by the prisoner, unless they arise out of the evidence produced against him; for the law presumes the act to be founded in malace unless the contrary appears. But though the homicide without the circumstances of alleviation or excuse is presumed to be murder, it is presumed to be murder of the second degree. The burthen of reducing the crime from murder to manslaughter, where it is proved that the prisoner committed the deed, lies on him.

When the Commonwealth alleges that the crime was murder in the first degree, as before stated, she must satisfy the jury that there existed all of those facts and circumstances which indicate the deliberate intention to kill, and the cool depravity, of heart and conscious purpose which constitute that crime.

In order to apply the evidence it is well to understand the theories of the Commonwealth and defendant. That of the Commonwealth is that the defendant and the deceased were together at defendant's house; and they had some words of altercation, and that defendant commenced a scuffle in which he was worsted; that defendant had been drinking to excess.

[The Judge here fully stated the theories of both the prosecution and defense, and proceeded.]

The Commonwealth relies upon the proof in regard to the language and conduct of the defendant on the night of the shooting. To wit: his excited and almost frantic manner, his statement to Patrick Brophy that deceased had shot himself accidentally; and to others shortly afterwards that God only knew how it happened, he did not; and when asked by the deceased why he shot him, his reply, "you know it was an accident." On this subject I say to you, in the language of the law, that in weighing the effect of the presumptive evidence furnished by the conduct of a person charged with a criminal offence, great caution should be used. An innocent man, finding himself in a situation of difficulty, and perhaps from the circumstances of the case, of danger, is sometimes induced to adopt a line of conduct which bears with it a presumption of guilt.

You will examine the conduct of the defendant in the light of all the evidence, and give to his conduct just that weight which it deserves. Consider whether his demand to have the statement of the dying man taken, under just the circumstances stated, were in his favor or against him. Compare his language and conduct with all the other circumstances of the case in your minds, and then give them such weight for or against him as satisfies your minds they are entitled to.

The Commonwealth also relies upon the statement of the deceased called his dying declaration. When a charge of murder is made against a person, and the subject of the cause of the death is under investigation, the law admits as evidence the declaration of the deceased when made under a consciousness of almost immediate dissolution—when all hope of life is extinguished and death is soon expected.

The solemn situation of a person in such circumstances is deemed in law equivalent to an oath. No additional force or weight is given to the statement by reason of an oath being administered.

Such declarations have no greater effect than the testimony of a witness, and they may be attacked in the same manner. By showing the bad character of the deceased for truth, by showing that he has made statements at other times different, or by its inconsistency with itself or other established facts in the case.

It should appear also, when such statements are reduced to writing, that it was faithfully and accurately done. If there are found in it material mistakes it would tend to weaken the force of the statement.

Did the deceased make his declarations taken down before Esquire Tidd, with the knowledge and full belief that he was soon to die? He was actually in a dying condition, and said he believed his physician when he told him so. If that were so, you will consider whether in some particulars, and to what extent it was inaccurately taken down. On that subject you will recur to the testimony of Mr. DeWitt and Mr. Montanye, and also to that of Mr. Tidd and the other evidence in the case.

In opposition to those declarations, and to the charge of willful shooting, the defendant interposes in his defense, what he alleges to be dedusible from the facts, that he and deceased were friends, warm friends: that they had no quarrel on the day, nor at the time of this occurrence; that no motives of malace existed in his mind; that he had no spite nor grudge against the deceased, and no sordid motives have ever been imputed to him. He also relies upon his own conduct for proof of his innocence; upon the testimony of Mr. Cranmer as to what the deceased said when first he spoke after being mortally wounded, that it was an accident. This as part of the transaction was evidence in chief for the defendant. The declaration proved by Clark Porter and Mrs. Porter, and others going to show statements by Shader, made at different times, are evidence to affect the credibility of the statements in so far as they differ from it. Whether he made the statements imputed to him, in which he declared it to have been not intended by the defendant you will decide. Did he dictate the letter written by Porter and Harris? The credibility of the witnesses, and how far the testimony of any are impeached by proof, of statements out of court different from their testimony here, you will judge.

You will be careful to remember that these statements by witnesses when not under oath are not evidence of any fact against the defendant. The only effect it could have would be to affect the credibility of the witness thus attacked.

Any opinion expressed by any witness is to have no bearing as proof of facts.

When a witness swears affirmatively to a fact that he saw or heard, his testimony is ordinarily to be allowed greater weight than the testimony of another witness present at the same time who swears that he did not see or hear, or does not recollect the transaction or the words spoken.

With these general rules in mind you will enter upon the consideration of this case. Act upon your own judgment in determining the facts—take not the opinions of counsel in regard to them, further than their views correspond with your judgment of the right and then decide.

If you have any reasonable doubt that the deceased came to his death at the hands of the defendant, that doubt should operate to ac

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, December 1, 187.

Conduct of Campigns--The Press.

The great lever that gives power to political parties is its newspaper press. In this respect we are forced to the admission that the Republicans have a decided advantage—especially in the city press. Thus, in both New York and Philadelphia the Republican press is decidedly superior in ability, and in each city that party has a half a dozen papers each of which has a larger circulation than the Democratic papers of the same places. How stands this matter at present?

In the capital of the nation, the Democratic organ, until recently, was of no account whatever, and now is inferior to the Radical organs in Washington in circulation and not superior in ability. As to the latter, it falls far below the old *Globe* and *Union* of palmier days. Nor is it at all times faithful to the true principles of the party.

In New York city, a half a dozen Republican dailies are greatly superior in ability to the Democratic press and in circulation each exceed it largely. The *World*, the principal Democratic organ, is totally unreliable as to principle and changes from one thing to another with such facility that it is often difficult to recognize its party affinity.

In Philadelphia the fact as to circulation is about the same as in New York. The *Age*, while it is a most respectable sheet and shows ability of a certain pattern, is rather a paper for the fastidious gentleman's parlor than for the masses. It is careful, prudent, tame, eminently conservative and amiable. Its chief editor is a firm and manly opponent of Radicalism, a gentleman of the highest respectability and of great worth, but we suspect (at least) was never educated in or deeply imbued with the rugged Democratic principles of JEFFERSON and JACKSON. His object seems to be rather to defeat the Radicals than to establish Democratic ideas, and therefore often favors or fails to oppose purposes that are not justified by any principle of Jeffersonian Democracy. But, whatever the merits of the *Age*, it is quite plain that if the Democracy had an organ in Philadelphia that was the equal in ability and vigor of the New York *Tribune*, Radicalism would not survive a campaign in this State and would be utterly driven from the field in a brief time, in Pennsylvania at all events.

In our State Capital we are in no better plight. The only Democratic paper there—the *Patriot*—wears the appearance of a private enterprise rather than a party organ, is the exponant of cliques, has interests to subserve, is not faithful to principle. It lost the confidence of the party when it justified the attempted plunder of the State sinking fund, and either supports or fails to denounce the raids of the political branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad upon the Legislature, upon the Treasury, upon the party, and upon the people. As a personal organ serving its own interests and promoting the welfare of its favorites, it could not enjoy material influence however well it might be edited, and it still further weakened its position by supporting the Tammany "new departure" scheme and by denouncing those Democrats who refused to yield principle at the dictation of rogues and fools. It exhibits none of the power of former Democratic organs at Harrisburg.

The country press, as a general thing, is conducted with ability and energy. But its editors have not the advantage of access to documents, of conversation with the leading distinguished and able men participating directly in the affairs of large business and government, of correspondents at the seats of government and trade, where the leading men of all localities and of the State and nation frequently visit, of the advantages of the telegraph and other sources of news and information. The New York *Tribune* could not be edited with its ability in Sunbury or Williamsport, or other country place, even by the same editors. Facilities and pecuniary power would be wanting. The country press must necessarily look to the city press for much of their information and for thorough and detailed discussion of party measures and action.

A great need of the Democratic party, therefore, is able and efficient as well as thorough exponents of its principles at every capital and in every large city Will not our leading and wealthy men give attention to this subject?

Some simple minded gentlemen of the press condemn us for pointing out and discussing errors of past campaigns, and they resort to wise saws about "locking the stable after the horse is stolen," "it is easy to find fault after the action," &c., &c. Now we suggest to these that an election of much importance is to take place next year, and that a good way to guard against defeat is to ascertain and avoid the things that produced it in the past, to strengthen weak and vulnerable points, and that nothing is so effective in repairing disaster as full discussion of its causes, and the suggestion of proper means to avoid the effect of these in future contests.

THE Cuban patriots are again making some headway, and have recently defeated a large Spanish force sent to attack them. There are indications that our Government means to pick a quarrel with that of Spain, in which case Cuba would fall into our National lap. The people would approve the action.

THE flunkeys are having an elegant time entertaining and doing honor to the Russian Grand Duke ALEXIS—several times standing in the rain for several hours to get a sight of him. He was received with much propriety by the President at Washington, and is honored in every possible way wherever he goes. He is to be at Philadelphia on Monday next.

HAD the Reform Democrats of New York chosen to imitate the example of their Radical adversaries, and buried their opposition to the dishonesty of Tammany, and coalesced with it, the Radical ticket would have been largely defeated. But despising thievery as much in those who profess Democracy as those who oppose it, they chose rather to risk defeat than countenance and abet fraud and corruption. This is the simple story of the New York election, and vindicates every claim to honesty set up by the Democratic organization.

THE FOREIGN NEWS are not important except that the Prince of Wales is lying at the point of death with typhoid fever. Excitement, trouble, and perhaps an outbreak would result upon his death. The health of his mother, the Queen, is very precarious. The Prince, if living, would of course be the successor of his mother in the event of her death, unless prevented by revolution, and in case of the death of both, the son of the Prince would be the heir to the throne. The latter is yet in swaddling clothes and the nation would therefore have to be governed many years by a regent or regency.

The people of Brussels have compelled the King of Belgium to remove an obnoxious Governor appointed over them.

Russia is largely increasing her army, for the supposed purpose of compelling Prussia to keep the peace.

The King of Italy has finally fully established his capital at Rome. It is announced that the Pope will not leave Rome, as it was said he would if the King took possession of that city as his capital.

The French are about as quiet as Frenchmen can be.

Why the "New Departure" Failed.

The Louisville *Jeffersonian Democrat* says it is not a very satisfactory answer to this question to say, because it met with too much opposition from old-line Democrats. It had at first quite an apparent success in Democratic conventions. Many influential Democrats gave it credit, and for a time opposition to it in the party seemed feeble. Still it did not flourish. This journal and others said: "If argument will not convince you of its impolicy, wait till the fall elections come off." To answer the question with the reason, and not with the fact, it will be necessary to propound and answer another question: Why was there an attempt at a new departure? We answer: The Democratic party is divided into two wings; one is for a rugged issue of republican government for the States and federal union between them, and the other is in favor of a national government *over* the States, administered conservatively. The new departure was an endeavor of the Conservative Consolidationists in the party to commit it to an acceptance of the "New Nation." The New Departureites pledged themselves to accept and administer it faithfully but conservatively.

Old-line Democrats opposed this movement for two reasons: First, it was an apostacy, and they were not ready to abandon the States-union principle; second, it was impolitic, providing no remedy for the evils afflicting the country and inadequate as a means of proselyting Republicans. It failed, therefore, in both its undertakings. It could carry neither the party nor the country. If the proposers of it had put it out as a basis of union between themselves and the Conservative Consolidationists of the Radical party, such as Chase, Greeley and Schurz, and not attempted to carry the Democratic organization with them, we see no reason why they should not have been successful in forming a third party of respectable numbers.

A DEBT of Fifty Millions oppresses the municipality of Philadelphia. This burden is far heavier to the people of that city than the indebtedness of New York city is to its taxpayers. Nor have the Philadelphians the magnificent public improvements to compensate them for the immense interest paid by them annually on their debt, of which the New Yorkers may justly boast. They have only the doubtful satisfaction of knowing that the millions of indebtedness piled upon their shoulders has been created merely to fill the pockets of favorite thieves whom they delight annually to place in public office. The Bunns, the Marcers and the Manns are the only monuments of the open-handed generosity of Philadelphia taxpayers. At last, however, some of the Rip Van Winkles of the drowsy old town are waking from their prolonged slumber. A Reform Association has been organized, which is about to undertake an investigation of the management of the financial affairs of the city. Already a defalcation on the part of the City Treasurer, Joseph F. Marcer, has been discovered, by which the city will lose one third of a million of dollars. Marcer has been indicted and arrested, and similar proceedings have been instituted against his banker, Yerkes. Great excitement prevails in the city in reference to these cases, and the Pharisees who have been pointing the finger of scorn at New York, have little to say, just now, about Tammany, while even the complacent souls who have hitherto pretended to imagine that Philadelphia lolity could do no wrong, for once startled from their equanimity, rub their eyes and affectedly wonder what all the trouble can mean.—*Patriot.*

A HUNDRED republicans may be defaulters and proved to be such, and half of them escape by pardon or otherwise, and the republican party take the wickedness as a matter of course, and stand by their organization just the same as if all its office holders were honest. The President may shield those who have defrauded the government in heavy amounts, and it is all the same. The republicans are quite as well satisfied. But the democratic party is thrown into confusion when four of its members are charged with fraud, with the publication of evidence that fraud has been committed, though there is no trial and conviction. These facts show the indifference of the one party and the sensitiveness of the other in cases of fraud within their ranks.—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

A. G. OLMSTEAD, late Senator from Potter county, has been appointed additional Law Judge in the Bucks and Mongomery district. We have always regarded Mr. O. as one of the best of his party in his section of the State, and have no doubt he will prove a capable and worthy Judge.

THE report that S. A. Savidge, of Turbutville, had been sentenced to the Penitentiary for a term of years by Judge M'Candless, at Pittsburg, was not correct. The Pittsburg *Commercial* says the Judge only sentenced him to pay a fine of $200 and the costs of prosecution.

IF it cost twenty-nine millions to pay the premium on $240,000,000 of bonds purchased, what will it cost to buy the remaining $2,000,000,000?

Proportional Representation.

To FRANCIS JORDAN, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

SIR:—In a letter of yours recently published you enumerate the several subjects which will be proper for consideration in the approaching Constitutional Covention of this State, and among others "Minority Representation" as one. This term "Minority Representation" is inaccurate and misleading as applied to the several plans of electoral reform which have been proposed in this country and partially applied by statutory enactments in this and in other States and notably by Constitutional amendment in the State of Illinois. No one proposes the representation of minorities by the limited, cumulative, or free vote, or by list or preferential voting, as those several plans have been explained, advocated and partially applied in Europe and in the United States. They are all plans for the representation of successive majorities in plural elections and all of them are intended to apply the majority principle of government more completely and justly than ever before. Let us not be misled by words illy-understood, or perverted from their true signification, nor by reasoning which while pertinent to the election of a single person may be quite inapplicable to the election of several or many.

It is said, and the remark is quite true in a general sense, that ours is a system of self-government, but no plan of representation ever devised can make it such completely and beyond the possibility of a disfranchisement of some members of the electoral population. We must content ourselves with an approach to a standard of absolute perfection, without indulging hopes of ever reaching it by the utmost exertion of our powers. But we must approach it as nearly as we can, or we will be false to the principles we profess and subject ourselves to just reproach from the friends of free government in all lands. Our country is new and our experiment and trial of free institutions is being made not only upon a grand scale but under conditions more favorable for success than ever before existed in the whole history of the human race.

The more complete representation of the people in governmeat is, simply stated, the object of those who advocate electoral reform upon either of the plans before mentioned; but it is an entire mistake to assume that they intend to subordinate the greater to the less in any of the arrangements they propose, or to subvert or impair any principle heretofore accepted as sound and just in republican government. On the contrary, they adhere to the principle of majority government with admirable fidelity and give to it new, useful and extended operation and effect. They represent more persons—disfranchise fewer ones—and cut off the main source of electoral corruption, by carrying the majority principle further than it ever has been and placing a power for its effectual enforcement in the hands of the people themselves.

The force of these general remarks will be best exhibited by an illustration of the principle of extended representation to which they refer, and for such illustration I will take the case of Bloomsburg,—my own town,—where four elections have been held under the plan of the free vote. The town contains, say, 612 voters, 312 of whom are Democrats and 300 Republicans. (These are not far from the exact numbers as shown at recent elections.)

A President of the town Council is to be elected annually who is the principal executive officer of the town as well as President of the Council. If the 312 Democratic voters unite in support of a candidate he will be elected, and properly elected, upon the sound principle that a greater number shall be preferred to a less in the assignment of representation. Ten voters in this case turn the scale, but the result is perfectly just. There is but one majority to be considered and that in favor of the successful candidate.

Next, two Assessors of taxes are to be elected annually and here the free vote comes into play and secures their division between parties. Each voter is permitted to give one vote to each of two candidates, or two votes to one. Each party, of course, will run but one candidate because they can elect no more and the second majority in the town is represented as well as the first. The figures are as follows: Divide 612, (the whole vote) by 2, (the number of assessors,) and we obtain a ratio, or number of voters for an assessor, of 306. Give the first assessor to the first majority of 312 Democrats and deduct the ratio; we have then left, unrepresented, but 6 Democrats to 300 Republicans, and the free vote carries the second assessor to this second, or Republican majority. How much better this is than giving both the assessors to the first majority! Here but 6 voters are unrepresented instead of 300. And in practical government a clear advantage is gained; for the possible spite, partiality or incompetency of one assessor is checked or corrected by the other, and the chances of fair play in the valuations of property in the town, are increased.

A similar and salutary division of officers takes place annually in the choice of two school directors and two constables, and triennially in the choice of two assistant assessors.

But in the election of three persons the improvement introduced by the new plan is still more evident than in the case of two. The numbers will run: Ratio, 204; first Dem. majority 312; second Rep. maj. 300; third Dem. maj. 108, and the general result will stand 2 to 1 in favor of the party having the preponderance upon the total vote. The disfranchisement of Republican voters will be reduced from 300 to 86, and this by simply permitting each voter to cast his three votes for one, two or three candidates as he shall think fit. In Bloomsburg three town Auditors are elected together every third year.

Take next the case of the annual election of six Councilmen. The ratio for a Councilman will be 102 and the five successive majorities after the first will all be represented by the free vote. Although no calculation of them will be made at the election such will be the inevitable result; for as each voter may bestow his six votes upon any number of candidates less than six, each party will run but three, all of whom will be elected and but six voters in the whole population will be unrepresented instead of 300. Here we have a very nearly complete representation of all the voters of the town by following the majority principle at each successive stage of the distribution.

The exclusive representation of first majorities at plural elections is a stupid misapplication of a just principle—a crude, unjust and pernicious rule, the inevitable effect of which, if continued, will be the destruction of republican government. For it produces violent struggles between parties and candidates for a preponderance of vote, with constantly increasing corruption at elections and demoralization of the people. These evils cannot be cured or corrected by mere preachment while their cause is left in full operation. We must take away or greatly reduce the *motive* for corrupting voters in order to introduce reform which shall be effectual and lasting, and this will be accomplished when we provide that all interests in political society, of any considerable magnitude, may represent themselves in government by their own votes and in proportion to their numbers, without resort to corruption or other means of undue influence.

Respectfully Yours,
C. R. BUCKALEW.

Nov. 30, 1871.

Complete Representation.

In the New York Constitutional Convention held at Albany, 1867-8, the Secretary read (Aug. 8, 1867) the following section proposed as part of a revised Constitution:

SEC. 1. The State shall be divided into thirty-two Senate districts, each of which shall choose one Senator, and the term of office shall be four years." The section also defines the geographical limits of the several districts.

Hon. Horace Greeley, Delegate from Westchester county, thereupon moved the following substitute, which with Mr. Greeley's remarks thereon, is given as follows in the official report of the Proceedings and Debates, Vol. I, page 871.

Mr. GREELEY, I move as a substitute the first section of my amendment, to be found in document 49. The Secretary proceeded to read the substitute offered by Mr. Greeley, as follows:

SEC. 2. The Legislature for 1868 shall divide the State into fifteen Senate Districts, whereof each shall contain as nearly as may be, with due regard to the integrity of counties, an equal number of legal voters, and whereof each district shall be entitled to elect three Senators. Each voter may, at his discretion, repeat twice or thrice on his ballot for Senator the name of a candidate, provided, that all names borne thereon, including repetitions, shall not exceed three; and each ballot shall be counted two or three votes, as the case may be, for any candidate whose name may be thus repeated. The Senators thus chosen shall hold their office for —— years; and any vacancy meantime occurring shall be filled by election as heretofore. On the expiration of the terms of Senators, their places shall be filled as above."

I desire simply to correct one or two misapprehensions which the debate has shown to exist. In this amendment, it is proposed to have fifteen Senate Districts, each containing 55,000 electors. Now, if in any district the minority party, or any minority shall number so many as 14,000 electors—over one quarter of the whole number—that minority can surely elect one Senator by nominating a single candidate and printing his name thrice on each ballot, which would give the candidate 42,000 votes; and it is not possible that the larger party, having but 41,000 votes in all, can by permutation or management prevent the minority from choosing one Senator. Now, this State cannot be so divided that there will be more than one district in which the minority will not be equal to 15,000 out of the 55,000 voters. Fairly divided, there will not be one single district in which the minority cannot elect one Senator. Again, a gentleman on the floor said that no party would confess itself in the minority. No party *need* do so; where the disparity is notorious, palpable, it will do so; but in every other district each party will nominate two candidates, and try to elect both; and the party which is the stronger *will* elect the two, and the weaker party will elect one. It is just and good for persons outside of any party. Here are independent voters choosing to elect some able and eloquent man, who stands outside of any party organization. If they exceed one-quarter of the voters of the district, they can elect that man by cumulating his name on their ballots. This is a plan to allow a minority to have a representative—to allow the whole people to be represented. You now have 400,000 electors out of 700,000 represented in the Legislature. I propose that the whole 700,000 shall be represented, the minority as well as the majority. I hope the Convention will allow the ayes and noes to be taken on this proposition.

After some further discussion, the Secretary called the roll on the amendment of Mr. Greeley, and it was lost.

Hydrophobia.

WE have often invited the Faculty to consider afresh the accepted doctrine by which cases of nervous disease are accounted for by ancient dog-bites, five, six, seven, or even twenty years old. Nay, it may be doubted whether recent bites do not often prompt the patient to simulate the conventional symptoms of hydrophobia; and it is well worth investigation whether the imagination is not the seat of the disease, in most cases. In New York, a case of hydrophobia was lately reported as consequent on a bite from a man! In the same city a case has accurred of which the *Courier des Etats Unis* gave an account. A lady was bitten by a squirrel. On the next day she displayed every symptom of hydrophobia in its most violent form. The inability to swallow liquids, the paroxysms of fury were all present. Happily, however, on the third day all the symptoms yielded to medical treatment, and the lady recovered. This case is remarkable: first, because there is no dog in it; second, because the symptoms followed the bite immediately; and third, because the patient promptly found relief, in a treatment that is not stated with sufficient particularity to be worth repeating. But the case, as well as the whole subject, is worthy of the attention of men of science, who ought to rescue hydrophobia from the domain of superstition, in which this disease is a public terror and constant alarm, when, in truth, a well authenticated case of it rarely if ever occurs.—*Age*

GOVERON SCOTT will have a complete defence if tried for "irregularity" in the matter of South Carolina bonds, on the ground that they are worthless, and not the subject of larceny. The "loyal" Legislature is about to repudiate them.

From the Bangor, (Me.,) Democrat, Nov. 2.

Whither are we Drifting.

'Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey;
Where *wealth* accumulates, and *men* decay.

'This is the moral of all human tales;
'Tis but the same rehearsal of the past;
First Freedom, and then glory—when that fails;
Wealth, vice, corruption, barbarism at last;
And history, with all its volumes vast,
Hath but one page.'

Are the American people *entirely* given over to the pursuit of *wealth*? Has the low greed of *gain* become stronger than all higher and nobler desires? Hath the din of the mart, or the ring of the money changer's table, so fascinating a sound, that the crash of the falling pillars of the Temple of Liberty cannot penetrate the ear?

The mad pursuit of wealth, immorality and crime, utter disregard of personal liberty, vast accumulation of the public domain in rapacious hands, whilst usurpation of power advanced unopposed, were the preludes of the swift passage of the Roman Empire from the calm repose of the Augustan age, to all the horrible and revolting scenes—the conspiracies, the assassinations, the massacres, lust, debauchery and the delirious madness—of the reigns of Caligula and Galba!

We have been led into this train of thought by events of a startling and appalling character, now transpiring in a remote State of the Union.

Reader, have you ever thought by what a slender tenure you hold your *personal liberty*? If a reckless and unprincipled officer, armed with a badge of executive authority, seizes you in your counting-room, your field or your bed, and violently hurries you away and thrusts you in a dungeon—have you ever considered by what *means* you would recover your liberty? There was a time once, in France, when such means did not exist. Under shadow of *executive* authority, innocent men, by scores and by hundreds, went down into the dungeons of the Bastile, and never saw the light of day again. But at last after long weary years of despotism had rolled away, a means of deliverance came—a *terrible* means! It came in the form of the REVOLUTION!—a revolution of blood and of horrors such as the world had never before, and has never since known. The heads of a King and of a lovely Queen rolling from the block, and tens of thousands of necks were brought under the bloody knife of the guillotine.

In England, too, there was a time once, when personal liberty had no other security than the caprice of an officer of the crown. But at last a means of deliverance from unjust restraint and unwarrantable imprisonment came at an earlier day and in a milder and more enduring form than in France.

More than seven centuries ago, the Barons of England assembled on the green sward of Runnymede, on the banks of the Thames, with drawn swords in their hands, compelled their treacherous King John to sign *magna charta*, which contained these words:

"NO MAN SHALL BE TAKEN OR IMPRISONED BUT BY THE LAWFUL JUDGMENT OF HIS PEERS, OR BY THE LAW OF THE LAND."

It was this clause more than any other it contained, that gave to *magna charta* that grand and high sounding title—*The Palladium of English Liberty.*

Centuries rolled by, and still at intervals kings and kingly officers, ever intent upon the usurpation of power, managed to evade the clause, and to imprison without trial and without law. Magna Charta had declared the *principle* that personal liberty was beyond the caprice and malice of the executive, but it had not provided a means for the *protection* of the right.

It was not until nearly two hundred years ago—until the year 1679—that a statute was enacted which forever placed the liberty of the person beyond the power of the King. To that act was given the name of HABEAS CORPUS.

Reader, it is to the principles of this act, re-enacted in all the States of the American Union, that you owe the security of *your* personal liberty against all wrongful restraint whatever.

And what is this Habeas Corpus which is so powerful to protect the liberty of the citizens against all wrongful exercise of power?

We will explain by an illustration: Let us suppose that an officer invades your home, seizes you and hurries you away to the strong jail in Penobscot county. He delivers you over to the jailor who thrusts you into a cell. You protest against the outrage; but the officer is deaf to all your protests. Friends pass along the corridors of the prison and you appeal to them for help; but they cannot aid you. Whence is relief to come? Through Habeas Corpus and Habeas Corpus alone!

You have a friend. It may be your wife. She knows the wrong you are suffering. She goes to any Judge of the Supreme Court. She tells him that you are wrongfully restrained of your liberty. She *demands* of him a writ of *Habeas Corpus*. He *cannot*, he *dare* not refuse it. The law *compels* him to grant it.

Now what is the writ of Habeas Corpus? It is a writ directed to the Sheriff commanding him to bring before the Judge (*ut habeas corpus*) your *body*. This writ the Sheriff must obey. If prison walls and prison bars stand between him and you, *he must break them down*. The command of the writ *must* be executed, even if the power of the State is required to enforce it. You must be taken out of that cell and brought before that Judge, to the end that all the world may know *why* you have been restrained of your liberty. If, upon examination, the Judge finds that you are wrongfully, and not *lawfully*, restrained of your liberty, he bids you go free.

Such is the great writ of personal liberty, Habeas Corpus. It penetrates every room, every den, every cavern, every prison, every cell, every dungeon, *everywhere*, in fine, where a citizen, old or young, may be wrongfully restrained of his freedom. Is it not a glorious heritage? Is it not worthy of all regard? Is not its preservation worthy of every effort and every sacrifice? Should not the CONSTITUTION of both the Union and the State guard and protect it? *It is the citizen's shield against the usurpation of those whom we are obliged to entrust with power.*

How carefully our Constitutions have guarded it? Both the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of Maine says:

"The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus shall not be suspended*, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it."

In cases of rebellion and invasion the writ may be suspended. But by *whom*? Not by the President or the Governor; for that would be placing the liberty of the citizens at the mercy of the very *executive* authority against the wrongful exercise of which it is created as a protection; but by Congress or the Legislature. *They* are the sole judges whether the public safety requires its suspension. It is a power that they may exercise, but they cannot *delegate* it. In that, the Ku-Klux law delegates to the President not only the power to suspend habeas corpus, but to determine the necessity for it, it is a plain and palpable violation of both the spirit and letter of the Constitution, and unauthoritative, null and void.

Well, right in the face and eyes of all this history, and all these facts, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, has done what no king, what no queen, what no regent of England, has dared to do for two hundred years. In violation of the Constitution, and in violation of all law, he has suspended the writ of habeas corpus in nine counties of South Carolina, and, by one stroke of his pen, he has deprived a population larger than inhabits all that great part of the State of Maine which lies east of the Penobscot river, of all the guaranties and protection of law. He has given over nearly two hundred thousand people, men women and children, to the unrestrained license of a brutal soldiery, of thieves, of plunderers and robbers.

Already the telegraph begins to tell the tale of suffering, misery and distress that prevail throughout these afflicted counties. Innocent men, by scores and by hundreds, have already been seized and flung into prisons and dungeons and compelled to herd with loathsome negroes imprisoned for murder, robbery and theft. All business is suspended; crops are left unharvested; property is given over to negro and carpetbag pillage, and citizens are fleeing into adjoining States by thousands, to escape the walls of prisons from which there is no hope of deliverance.

And *when* and *where* is this thing to end? Is it to stop with nine counties in South Carolina? Or is it to pursue those fleeing citizens wherever they have gone, and the limits within which habeas corpus is suspended, shall embrace sixteen States, and the whole South be once more declared in insurrection and rebellion?

THE small-fry Radical Journals are jubilantly quoting the London *Times* in support of the re-nomination and election of Grant. That is characteristic and right. The *Times* is the inveterate hater of the United States and her institutions; and cannot fail to be pleased with his despotic course towards the South, as well as Grant's foreign policy, which has suited England exactly. The British government has found in the present Administration a convenient tool for carrying out English designs, and therefore the *Times* is anxious for its continuance.—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

IT is estimated that America, when her productive power is fully developed, will be able to feed four times as many persons as there are now on the face of the earth.

HON. GEO. W. WOODWARD was recently married to Mrs. E. H. M'ALLISTER, of Lexington, Kentucky.

MARRIAGES.

CRAIG—LINDENMUTH—On the 23d of Nov., 1871, at Numedia, by Peter Swank, Esq., Mr. George Craig, of Roaringcreek town-ship, to Miss Sara Lindenmuth of the same place.

SCHLEE—HOWER—At the same time and by the same Mr. William Schlee of Catawissa, to Miss Sarah Hower of the same place.

JONES—BUCKALEW—At the parsonage, in Orangeville, on the 12th inst. by Rev. P. E. Crever, Mr. H. C. Jones of Wilkes Barre, to Miss Matilda Buckalew, of Fishingcreek Columbia county.

MARKET REPORTS.

Bloomsburg Market.

Wheat per bushel	21.40
Rye "	1 40
Corn "	80
Oats "	60
Flour per barrel	8 50
Cloverseed	6 00
Timothyseed	4 50
Butter	32
Eggs	30
Tallow	10
Potatoes	1 00
Dried Apples	10
Beans	17
Hides and Shoulders	12
Lard per pound	16
Hay per ton	15 00

THE GREAT PICTORIAL ANNUAL.—Hostetter's United States Almanack for 1872, for distribution, *gratis*, throughout the United States, and all civilized countries of the Western Hemisphere, will be published about the first of January, in the English, German, French, Norwegian, Welsh, Swedish, Holland, Bohemian and Spanish languages, and all who wish to understand the true philosophy of health should read and ponder the valuable suggestions it contains. In addition to an admirable medical treatise on the causes, prevention and cure of a great variety of diseases, it embraces a large amount of information interesting to the merchant, the mechanic, the miner, the farmer, the planter, and professional man; and the calculations have been made for such meridians and latitudes as are most suitable for a correct and comprehensive National Calendar.

The nature, uses, and extraordinary sanitary effects of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the staple tonic and alterative of more than half the Christian world, are fully set forth in its pages, which are also interspersed with pictorial illustrations, valuable recipes for the household and farm, humorous anecdotes, and other instructive and amusing reading matter, original and selected. Among the Annuals to appear with the opening of the year, this will be one of the most useful, and *may be had for the asking.* The proprietors, Messrs. Hostetter & Smith, Pittsburgh, Pa., on receipt of a two cent stamp, will forward a copy by mail to any person who cannot procure one in his neighborhood. The Bitters are sold in every city, town and village, and are extensively used throughout the entire civilized world.

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PERSONS having Deeds and Mortgages recorded, lying in this office, will please call and take them out, for reasons no here explained.

W. H. JACOBY,
Recorder.

BLOOMSBURG, Nov. 3, 1871.

New Advertisements.

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Collections promptly made. Conveyancing neatly executed and all other business connected with his profession carefully attended to in Montour, Northumberland and Columbia counties Mt. Carmel, Nov. 2, 1871-6m.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF THOMAS O'CONOR, DEC'D.
Letters of Administration, on the estate of Thomas O'Conner, late of Centralia Borough Columbia county deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to Jeremiah O'Conner, of same place. All persons having claims against the estate of the decedent are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned, administrator, without delay.
JEREMIAH O'CONNER,
dec6'71-6t* Administrator.

CHICAGO AND DESTRUCTION.
A full and complete history of Chicago, her past, present and future. With graphic scenes, incidents and full details of the disaster, by Geo. P. Upton and J. W. Sheahan, editors of the Chicago Tribune, with over 40 pages, and 50 illustrations. It is now ready for delivery.
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The wonderful remedy for Cancer, Syphilis, Scrofula, Ulcers, Pulmonary Complaints, Salt Rheum, and all Chronic Blood Diseases, is prepared from the Genuine Cundurango Bark, from Loja, Ecuador, secured by the assistance of the authorities of that country. It is the most effective, prompt and certain alterative and Blood Purifier known. Sold by all Druggists, in pint bottles, having on them our name, trade mark and directions. Send for a circular. Office and Laboratory, No. 60 Cedar St., N. Y.

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WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE is offered free during the coming year to every subscriber of Merry's Museum, the Toledo Blade, Pomeroy's Democrat, etc., which is an evidence of its worth and popularity. Horace Greeley, James Parton, Theodore Tilton, Gail Hamilton, etc., write for every number. In clubbing, it offers three first class periodicals for the price of one of them. A variety of premiums on equally liberal terms. It is an original, first-class magazine. Volume X begins with Jan. '72. Three specimen copies free. Address S. S. WOOD, Newburgh, N. Y.

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THE COLUMBIAN.

Bloomsburg, Friday, Dec. 1, 1871.

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COE, WETHERILL & Co., No. 37 Chestnut street, are our only authorized Agents in Philadelphia.

C. G. MURPHY, Esq., is our authorized Agent at Centralia to transact any business pertaining to the COLUMBIAN Office.

☞ All advertisements for the forgoing localities must be endorsed by these Agents, or they will receive no attention. tf.

Railroad Time Table.

LACKAWANNA & BLOOMSBURG R. R.

	North.	South.
Mail	12:14 A. M.	3:57 P. M.
Accommodation	7:55 A. M.	12:01 P. M.
Express	6:12 P. M.	10:23 A. M.

CATAWISSA R. R. FROM RUPERT STATION.

Going North.	Going South.
4:12 P. M.	10:08 A. M.

M. F. CONNER is authorized to transact any business connected with the COLUMBIAN office. tf.

WHOEVER asserts or intimates that any one except the avowed editor writes or incites the political editorials in the *Columbian* is simply a puppy—a puppy who would be a scamp if he had brains enough. He who reprints is little better. The utter contempt we feel for such petty slanders and those who concoct and peddle them usually prevents us from noticing them, but when they involve others this becomes a duty. We have always endeavored to treat our editorial brethren in a gentlemanly manner, whether we believed them gentlemen or not, but when they traduce others for the sake of insulting us it becomes necessary to take such notice of them as people usually bestow upon their kind.

ON the first page the reader will find the charge of Judge ELWELL in an important homicide case, which contains much information valuable to every person. We may here remark that in this, to him peculiarly trying case, Judge E. acquitted himself with the great ability for which he is distinguished, and all accord to him entire impartiality and an exactly correct discharge of duty. The circumstance of the defendant being the only son of an intimate and valued personal friend now deceased and the additional fact of long personal intimacy with the family, made the position of his honor extremely critical and embarrassing, yet all sides agree that he discharged his duty in exact accordance with propriety and justice.

CHICAGO NOT DESTROYED.—By way of correcting the impression that seems to have gone forth that "Chicago has been burned up," the *Evening Journal* says: "While 18,000 houses have been swept away, 42,000 yet remain; and while 92,000 persons have been rendered homeless, an immense city of 215,000 persons has not been disturbed. The whole of the immense area of the West Division, with its miles of dwelling-houses, stores, school houses, churches and manufactories, is almost intact, while on the South Side a great many fine residences yet remain, with splendid business blocks, churches, and innumerable manufacturing establishments."

RESOLUTIONS OF CATAWISSA CHAPTER, A. Y. M., NO. 178, RELATIVE TO THE DEATH OF GEN. WELLINGTON H. ENT.

Whereas, Through the inscrutable operations of Death our late companion WELLINGTON H. ENT, has been removed from our midst by the Master, therefore,

Resolved, That we humbly bow to this mandate of the All-wise, and regard it a fresh illustration of the truths taught in our order, that while we deplore the loss of one who proved himself a worthy companion, we can but regard him as one who has preceded us down "the dark valley and shadow of death.

Resolved, That while such consolation as mortals may give we tender the bereaved family of our late companion, our duties now survive to them, and wherever the power of the order extends, or its name is known, the widow will find a friend, and the orphan a protector.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the County papers, and a copy be furnished the widow of the deceased.

C. B. BROCKWAY,
J. B. KNITTLE,
GEO. H. BROWN, } Committee.

ACTION OF MOUNT MORIAH COUNCIL, NO. 10, RELATIVE TO THE DEATH OF COMPANION, WELLINGTON H. ENT.

WHEREAS, The grand architect of Universe has called our late Illustrious Companion, Wellington H. Ent from his sojournership upon earth to that Temple above not made with hands, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with his bereaved wife and child, who have thus early lost a husband and father; but trust that their grief may be assuaged by the knowledge that it is shared by all who knew him; that he is not only mourned by the broken family circle, but by this order, of which he was an officer and an honored member, and by the entire community where his manly and sterling qualities were known.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the county papers, and a copy be furnished the family of the deceased.

C. B. BROCKWAY,
J. J. BROWER,
J. C. RUTTER, } Committee.

HOW CHICAGO HAS BEEN HELPED.—The Executive Committee of the Relief Society at Chicago have published an official statement of the moneys received up to Nov. 7th. The actual amount received is $2,050,000, out of $3,500,000 subscribed. The subscription includes $600,000 in the hands of the New York Chamber of Commerce, and $200,000 in Boston, not yet placed to the credit of the fund. The society is now relieving 60,000 persons, and aiding in the erection of temporary houses on the sites of their former dwellings or on leased ground. The houses are to be occupied during the winter and next summer. The number already built is 4000, which, it is estimated, with the number to be built, will shelter 35,000 people. The cost of these buildings, with some necessary furniture, will be about $1,200,000 to meet expenses for food, clothing, fuel, etc., from October 13th until the completion of the work, which cannot possibly end with the present winter.

JACOB HARRIS, Esq., an old and respected citizen of Buck Horn, died very suddenly of heart disease on Sunday. Mr. HARRIS had his arm broken a week or two ago, and was recovering rapidly when he was suddenly stricken down. Many friends will mourn his loss.—*Republican.*

Arrests.

Dept. United States Marshall Thomas E. Geddis arrested the following parties for violations of the United States Revenue Laws: J. F. Fox and E. Jacobs upon warrants from District Court. They gave bail for one thousand dollars each before Commissioner Robison for their appearance at Williamsport, in June. There were also six other arrests on warrants issued by Commissioner Robison as follows: Bernard Stoner, Fred Widmyer, Charles Decker, John Steckel, William Gigger and Peter Gross. Messrs. Stoner and Widmyer have had hearings and Widmyer was discharged and Stoner was held to bail of one thousand dollars for appearance at Court at Williamsport. The offence charged in all these cases is the selling of malt or spirituous liquors, in violation of the revenue law.

The rest are under bail for a hearing by the Commissioner.—*Republican.*

Grind your infernal machine! As long as people will vote to keep you in power they must submit to your tyranny! We have no special information as to the cause of these arrests, but we do know that no man can do any business whatever that makes him liable to the operation of the revenue laws without rendering himself liable to arrest and conviction under them. Spies travel about, hunting up trifling and inadvertent violations of the law and often laying traps to induce them, and these villains receive large reward for their services. How long will people endure this oppression?

WM. REMLEY was arrested near Orangeville on Saturday last on a charge of counterfeiting.

For the Columbian.

THE following Preamble and Resolutions were unanimously adopted by Catawissa Lodge, No. 328, I. O. of G. T. at a special session, November 21th, 1871.

WHEREAS, The Angel of Death has again visited our ranks and taken one of our number from the scenes of earth to the enjoyment of heaven; therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of Brother MOSES HARTMAN, the lodge has sustained the loss of a consistent and true friend of the temperance cause and a strong and faithful advocate of every principle of truth and right.

Resolved, That while we hereby feel our loss, we rejoice that he has left behind him a bright and glorious evidence that he died in the triumphs of the christian faith.

Resolved, That we tender our condolence to the family of the deceased, especially to his aged companion who is thus left in her declining years without her consort, with whom she has been associated for so many years, praying that divine grace and peace may be abundantly vouchsafed in this the hour of sad bereavement.

Resolved, That the lodge attend the funeral of our deceased brother in a body, and that the members wear the usual badge of mourning for twenty days and that the charter of the lodge be draped in mourning for the same period.

Resolved, That an attested copy of these resolutions be presented to the family of the deceased, and that they be published in our county papers.

L. B. KLINE,
A. B. CLEAVER,
J. A. ROBERTS, } Committee.
Catawissa, Nov. 24th, 1871.

A WORD TO GIRLS.—The woman who is indifferent to her looks is no true woman. God meant woman to be attractive, to look well, to please, and it is one of her duties to carry out this intention of her maker. But that dress is to do it all, and to suffice, is more than we believe. Just because we do love to see girls look well, as well as to live to some purpose, we would urge upon them such a course of reading and study as will confer such charms as no modistey can supply. A well known author once wrote a very pretty essay on the power of education to beautify. That it absolutely chiseled the features; that he had seen many a clumsy nose and thick pair of lips so modified by thought, awakened and active sentiment, as to be unrecognizable. And he put it on the ground that we so often see people, homely and unattractive in youth, bloom in middle life into a softened Indian summer of good looks and mellow tones.

PUNCTUALITY AT SCHOOL.—As the season for opening our public schools for the Winter term has arrived we desire to impress upon both parents and children the imperative necessity of punctual attendance, if the scholar's object is to learn. The student should be promptly in his place the first day the school opens and no trifling excuses should keep him away during the term. We agree with a cotemporary who says there should be no lagging or lingering, or delay on this point. If they are to go to school let the children begin well; begin in a business like manner, as if there had been no vacation. If they are from home send for them a few days previous; let them look after their books and have them ready for the start. Recollect that in school matters as in racing a great deal of the success hoped for depends on a fair start. The pilot, the ploughman, the oarsman and the runner all know this, and those parents who love their children and look to their improvement in school as amongst their best and highest interests should never lose sight of it.

The effect on the teacher is good. He feels gratified and flattered by the full school, and infers from this punctuality that his efforts are appreciated; that even the instruction of one day, (although the time may be spent in organizing and specifying certain matters of order, discipline or classification, which are, after all, the basis of a well-conducted school and education) is too much to be lost. If boys straggle in, some to-day and some to-morrow, an amount of disturbance to the classes already formed must ensue, which distracts the attention of the studies, unhinges the teacher, wastes precious time, and must create no good for the new comers. Punctuality in attendance on the first day of the year gives the boys a stamp of business which they cannot easily get rid of in after years. How often when men, do we recur to our school days, and, though the recollection brings with it memories of the rod, say we learned that or this in school—to be, for instance, punctual; to be prompt; to come when called, etc. Parents should remember that when the discipline of a school is good, it cannot be too strict or exacting; if for nothing else than to counteract the pernicious effect of grievous laxity and carelessness at home. Hence, we say be prompt in sending your children to school; let there be no delay whatever—no whining excuses, no silly indulgence. Show the teacher you are in earnest, and that you feel that your boys and girls must lose no time; that you depend on him to make them punctual so as to insure them success in whatever business they undertake.—*Exchange.*

THE increasing number of sudden deaths in our county, and in most instances the small provision made for the support of those dependent on the deceased, has called fresh attention to the subject of Life Insurance. No man is so poor that he cannot by this means secure his family from want,—his wife and children perhaps from pauperism. The price of a cigar a day, or of a drink of whiskey will do it. It is *not* an *expenditure*, but an *investment*, for if the assured person lives, he gets a dividend generally much larger than the interest on his money. Besides, the money cannot be attached by creditors. Among Insurance Companies none hold a higher rank than the Continental of New York. Last year it issued more policies than any other company in the world. Its solvency is guaranteed by its deposits with the State, and the laws regulating it. C. B. BROCKWAY, of this place, is agent, and is daily sending in applications. Apply at once, while in health for "procrastination is the thief of time."

LOCAL NOTICES.

Go to J. H. MAIER'S Mammoth Grocery and examine his fine stock of Ladies' China and Bohemian Glass, TOILET SETTS, WINE SETTS China Vases, Bohemian Glass Vases, China Mustache Cups, Queensware and Glassware of all kinds, China Mortor Mugs, Children's Toy Setts Fine Groceries, Foreign Fruits and Nuts, Flour-Feed and Provisions, Wood and Willow Ware, Candle-wick, Yarn, Twine and Rope. Goods delivered to all parts of Town. 8-18-3w.

C. C. MAHN has a fine lot of NEW GOODS consisting in Plain Strap and Plaids.

C. C. MAHN sells splendid RED GLOVES for $1.00 per pair.

C. C. MAHN has a new lot of Child's Misses' and Ladies' SHOES cheap.

C. C. MAHN has a fine lot of HATS and CAPS Cheap for cash.

OH! The happy, happy time is coming when the people will go to I. W. HARTMAN'S for all their new Christmas goods.

MRS. JONES—Who did you say keeps that cheap cash store in Bloomsburg? Why I. W. HARTMAN! Oh, law me, I know him from a boy up, and I am going to get some of that shilling muslin one yard wide which I saw Mrs. Smith have of him.

NEW Bernelle, (Lawton) Blackberry Vines for sale, $5 per hundred, by JOSEPH GARRISON Bloomsburg, Pa.

SINGERS New Family Sewing Machines—ten dollars cash—balance in monthly installments' J. A. DORAN, Agent, Bloomsburg, Pa. no.26-tf

WE would advise all that want good Furniture to go to G. W. CORRELL, as he has just returned from the city with a splendid assortment of Furniture which he will sell cheaper than ever for cash or ready pay. His motto is quick sales and small profits.

THE statements made by dealers in other machines, that they sell New Singer Sewing Machines is not true. The Singer Manufactory supply no machines in Columbia county, except to their authorized agent, J. A. DORAN. no.26-tf

CLARK & WOLF have an assortment of goods now that would be a credit to any town or store in the State. Even their lengthy advertisement can not do justice to the subject. It is well worth the time to call and see the goods and how cheap they can be sold.

A GENERAL assortment of SCHOOL BOOKS and STATIONARY, wholesale and retail at A. D. Wynn's Book Store, opposite the Court House. Miscellaneous books, portmonaies, stereoscopic pictures, games, picture-books, blank-books of all kinds, etc., etc. n38-tf.

Have you a severe wrench or sprain? Have you rheumatism in any form? Have you stiff neck, or bunches caused by rhumatic pains? If so *"Johnson's Anodyne Liniment"* is a specific remedy and is also the best pain killer in the world.

We often see large stocks of cattle which do not seem to thrive, and come out "spring poor," all for want of something to start them in the right direction. One dollars worth of *Sheridan's Condition Powders*, given to such a stock occasionally during the winter, would be worth more than an extra half ton of hay.

A NEW and elegant assortment of fall and winter goods has just been received by S. H. MILLER & SON, which they offer at very low prices. Also all articles usually kept in a dry goods store. Their friends and the public are invited to call and examine them.

FOUR EVILS.—Whoever habitually uses any alcoholic preparations as an "appetizer" will be likely to suffer from four evils, viz: an overplus of food in the stomach, impaired ability to digest it, the pangs of dyspepsia, and a doctor's bill. DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS is the great Vegetable Restorative of the age, without one stimulating the palate or irritating the stomach, imparts a healthful appetite, promotes digestion, regulates the liver and bowels, purifies the blood, and thus, instead of entailing four evils, confers four inestimable benefits.

ONE OR THE OTHER IS SURE.—Here are two medicines—"Hollands' German Bitters," and "Hoofland's German Tonic." If you are Dyspeptic, Bilious, or all of them, one of these peerless Vegetable Specities will, assuredly, effect a cure. If you are in doubt which one to take, try each alternately. Adopt the one which operates most beneficially. Neither can harm you. Possibly, it may be best to take each in turn. One or the other, or both, can be guaranteed to work a perfect cure. Sold by all Druggists.

☞ All new subscribers to THE CULTIVATOR & COUNTRY GENTLEMAN, for 1872, paying in advance, prior to the close of 1871, will receive the paper weekly, from receipt of remittance to January 1st, 1872, without charge.

☞ Any person wishing to try the paper before subscribing, will be supplied with copies regularly from date of application to January 1st, 1872, for the nominal price of a 3 cent stamp for each intervening week.

—:o:—

The Country Gentleman.

Volume for 1872.

THE CULTIVATOR & COUNTRY GENTLEMAN, for nearly two score years, has ranked, both in influence and circulation, as the leading journal of American Agriculture. The Editors and Proprietors, in addition to their own personal labors, are regularly assisted by a very large number of Special Correspondents and Regular Contributors, among whom are included many Leading Agriculturists, in all parts of the Country, East and West, and by over Five Hundred Occasional and Voluntary Writers, directly in the ranks of the Best Farmers and Horticulturists of nearly every State in the Union. With the co-operation of so large a corps of practical men, this Journal is intended to possess exceptional value as the chosen Medium of Intercommunication among all classes interested in the Products or Fertility of the Land—those who Cultivate and those who Consume—the Buyer and Shipper, as well as the Producer of the Crop—Breeders of Improved Animals and their Customers—Manufacturers of Improved Machinery and those who purchase and employ it—Nursery men and Fruit Raisers—and, especially, to supply fuller and better data as to the progress, prospects and returns of each successive Season, as thronging light upon one of the most important of all questions—When to Buy and when to Sell.

TERMS.—The Country Gentleman is published weekly, on the following terms, when paid strictly in advance: One Copy, one year, $2.50; Four Copies, $10, and an additional copy for the year free to the sender of the Club; Ten Copies $20, and an additional copy for the year free to the sender of the Club.

☞ Specimen Copies Free. Address
LUTHER TUCKER & SON, Publishers,
Albany, N. Y.

MAGAZINES, DAILY & WEEKLY PAPERS OF ALL KINDS

AT THE BOOK STORE OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE.

Also an assortment of Portemonnaies, Pass Books and Account Books, constantly on hand. Books not on hand obtained on short notice.

New books are constantly being added to the "Bloomsburg Circulating Library." Among the latest are "Guilt and Innocence," "Mother-ess," "Sir Harry," "Hot Spur of Bumbletwait," and "Merquene," etc. apr 26,71—tf

BARGAINS—BARGAINS.

QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS.
SAVE YOUR MONEY.
Go to
HENRY ROST,
East Bloomsburg Pa., for all kinds of the best home and city made

FURNITURE.

Prices reasonable and the best work done. jan 1 71—tf

SLATE ROOFING,

EVERY VARIETY
AT
MOST FAVORABLE RATES,
JOHN THOMAS, AND CASPER J. THOMAS
Box. 277. Bloomsburg, Pa.
jal.s 17

NEW GOODS AT M. P. LUTZ'S,

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS

For Every Body.

—:o:—

CALL AND MAKE YOUR OWN SELECTIONS.

SHAWLS

At Last Year's Prices.

NO ADVANCE ON PRINTS.

THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT

OF

DRESS GOODS

IN BLOOMSBURG.

We offer a SILK CORDED POPLIN that sold at $1.50 now at $1.25 per yard.

A splendid JAPANESE STRIPE at $1.00 per yard.

A full line of BLACK ALPACA from 50 cents to $1.25 per yard.

Our 85 cent Alpaca can't be beat, our 75 cent Alpaca prize.

And you know our 65 ct. Alpaca is the best in the Market for the money.

A Sateen bone CORSET at 70 cents.

Our $1.50 Long bone CORSET is worth buying.

Bleached and unbleached MUSLIN, a full stock.

APPLETON A., at 11 cents by the bolt, 15 cents by the yard.

Ladies White Hose,
Ladies Merina Hose,
Ladies Balmoral Hose
Ladies Balbigane, Hose,
Ladies Iron Frame Hose

Ladies FRINGED SUITING CLOTH for Polonaise at $2.00 per yard.

Fleeced Hose,
Misses one half Hose
Hose in extra Size
Misses Ribbed Hose
Men Wollen one-half Hose

SHIRTS AND DRAWERS

Ladies Vests
Cardigan Jankets
Ladies Cloth Gloves
Ladies Berlind Gloves
Ladies Buck Gauntlets

WOOL SCARFS, NUBIAS, HOODS.

Buck Gloves
Ladies Fur top Gloves
Gents Fur to Gloves
Buck Gloves and Mittens
Ladies Kid Gloves
Gents Cloth Back Buck Palm Gloves

Shawls of all Kinds.

Ribbons
Velveteens
Empress Cloth
Dress Goods
Dundee Robes
Black Satin
Velvet Ribons
Beaver Cloth

Cassimers and Flanens

OIL CLOTHS 4-4, 6-4 and 8-4 wide.

TEA SETTS of 46 pieces, Iron stone ware at $5.75 per set.

Our stock of TEAS, COFFEES, SPICES, &c., is full and at the lowest figures.

Our stock of NOTIONS is full and complete.

BOOTS and SHOES, a full line.

CLARK & WOLF are closing out their stock of SHAWLS at reduced prices, many of them at cost.

We carried no stock of FURS over from last season, our present stock is large and all new, and we offer them from $2.50 to $25.00 per set.

WATER-PROOF CLOAKING at $1.50, $1.85, $2.50 and $3.75.

HEAD QUARTERS

FOR

BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS,

IS AT

E. M. KNORR'S

CHEAPEST AND BEST

The County Affords

AT

CASH PRICES

LOOK OUT FOR BARGAINS

IN BOOTS AND SHOES THIS FALL,

Come and Examine

Before Purchasing Elsewhere,

E. M. KNORR,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

September 8 '71-tf.

BOOK AGENTS have long wanted a novelty which will sell at sight in every family.

THE PICTORIAL

FAMILY REGISTER

is the only work extant which satisfies this want. It is beautiful and striking combination of utility new and elegant FAMILY PHOTOGRAPH ALBUM with a complete FAMILY HISTORY. *Exactly* what the people have long wished. Selling rapidly. AGENTS are delighted with the old books, take hold of the useful and beautiful "Register." A few late Reports from Agents are: H in 2 days; 10 in 3 days; 16 in 1 week.—netting Agent $2 to $50 per week. Full particulars and Circulars free. Address

GEO. MACLEAN, Publisher,
715 Sansom Street, Philadelphia.

nov 10'70-1y.

HINKLEY KNITTING MACHINE

THE SIMPLEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST IN USE! HAS BUT ONE NEEDLE! A CHILD CAN RUN IT!

Designed especially for the use of families and ladies who desire to knit for the market. Will do every stitch of the knitting in a stocking, widening and narrowing as readily as by hand. Are splendid for worsteds and fancy work. TAKING FIVE DIFFERENT KINDS OF STITCH! Are very easy to manage, and not liable to get out of order. Every Family should have one.

We want an Agent in every town to introduce and sell them, to whom we offer the most liberal inducements. Send for our Circular and Sample Stocking. Address

HINKLEY KNITTING MACHINE CO.,
Bath, Me.
nov. 10, 71-1y.

TOWN MAP OF BLOOMSBURG.

In the Court of Quarter Sessions of Columbia county: In the matter of the town map of Bloomsburg, made by Samuel Neyhard and submitted for correction and approval by said court.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned Commissioner appointed by the said Court to report the evidence offered by citizens against and in favor of the corrections of said map, together with his opinion in regard to any matter complained of in relation thereto, will attend at the Court House, in Bloomsburg, on Monday, the twentieth day of November, proximo, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, to discharge the duties of his appointment, at which time and place all persons interested may attend if they shall think proper so to do.

M. E. JACKSON,
Commissioner.

oct27'71-2w

ORANGEVILLE ACADEMY.

The Winter Term of this Institution will open

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 31ST, 1871,

and continue eleven weeks. Tuition from $5.00 to $8.00. Instruction given in all the common and higher English branches, together with Latin, Greek, French and German. Good board can be obtained at $3.00 per week, or rooms furnished to those who wish to board themselves. For further particulars address

J. E. SCHOONOVER, Principal, or
Dr. O. A. MCCARGELL, Secretary.
Orangeville, Oct. 27, 1871-3m.

CLARK & WOLF'S COLUMN.

LARGE STOCK

OF

FALL GOODS

WHICH ARE NOW IN STORE.

THEY WILL SELL THEM

For Cash

OR

PRODUCE.

CLARK & WOLF

HAVE

CALL AND SEE.

Opposite Brown's Hotel

BLOOMSBURG.

BROWER'S BLOCK,

NEXT TO COURT HOUSE.

THE HISTORY OF COLUMBIA county from its organization in 1813 to 1871. Compiled and edited by JOHN G. FREEZE. One Volume octavo, 500 pages, Cloth $2.50, half library, $3.50, full library $4.50.

Beginning with the early history of the territory comprised within the limits of Columbia and Montour, this volume gives the organization by its original boundaries, its subsequent legislative reductions, and the erection of Montour county. A chapter on the streams and mountains—the date of the erections of the townships and boroughs, and the territory out of which they were formed—the personnel of the courts, comprising the names of the President Judges the Associates, the Prothonotaries, Registers, Sheriffs and the resident Attorneys of both Columbia and Montour.

It has chapters on Bloomsburg, Danville, Berwick, Catawissa and the smaller towns, Full educational statistics. The Removal Question, and the vote on it by townships.

The census by townships, including Montour, from 1810 to 1870, the taxables for 1871 and the number of acres of land in each township. A very complete list of the members of Congress, Senate and House, representing Columbia county, with full and various election returns for State and Federal offices, by townships.

THE WAR RECORD OF COLUMBIA AND MONTOUR

counties, comprising the muster roll of all the companies and parts of companies recruited therein, the No. of the Regiment, the battles they were engaged in, with numerous items of personal interest. A list of all the draftees men, the names of the commissioned non-escrapie exemptions and the emergency men of September, 1862 and June 1863, being a complete war record of the rebellion.

ALSO

THE INVASION OF COLUMBIA COUNTY,

the trials of our citizens, the great argument of Judge Black before the Commissioners, and the opinion of the United States Supreme Court, condemning them. Together with much other curious important, and interesting matter.

GEORGE A. CLARK, of Bloomsburg, is authorized to receive subscriptions for the work; to be paid for on delivery. aug. 18, 71-3m

NORMAL SCHOOL.

The institution heretofore known as the

MADISON ACADEMY,

WILL BE OPENED ON

MONDAY, OCTOBER 2d, 1871,

AS THE

WAVERLY NORMAL SCHOOL

UNDER THE CHARGE OF

PROF. H. D. WALKER, A. M.

THE SCHOOL WILL BE AT ONCE ORGANIZED AS A

NORMAL SCHOOL,

AND THE

COURSE OF STUDY

of its several classes will correspond to the course adopted by the Board of Principals of the State Normal Schools of Pennsylvania, and approved by the State Authorities.

The grade of each class will be definitely fixed; and pupils on entering the School, will be examined, and placed in the class whose studies they by their ability and attainments, are fitted to pursue.

Students so wishing, and in the judgment of the Principal competent, will be allowed to pursue a Select Course of Study.

PROF. WALKER, and his reputation as an Educator, are too well KNOWN to need any commendation from the Board or Trustees; especially in Luzerne County, where he has spent twelve years of his professional life.

For particulars respecting Board, Tuition, Books, &c., Address the Principal, or

NORMAN PHELPS, Esq.
Secretary of Trustees.
Waverly, Luzerne county, Sept. 20th, 1871-tf.

JOHN G. JACOBY'S

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY!

BERWICK, PENN'A.

The undersigned would respectfully inform the Citizens of Berwick, and vicinity, that he has opened a Confectionery and Bakery in

ODD FELLOWS' HALL,

Berwick, Pa., where he is prepared to furnish all kinds of

PLAIN AND FANCY CANDIES,
FRENCH CANDIES,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUITS
ORANGES, LEMONS, RAISINS
&c., &c., &c., &c.

BY WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Among the assortment will be found Cream Nuts, English Walnuts, Peanuts, Almonds, Filberts, Figs, Apples, Cocoa Nuts, Jellies of different kinds, Mustard, Catsup, Pickles, Chocolate, Canned Fruit of all kinds, Corn Starch, Egg Biscuit, Soda Crackers, Oyster Crackers, Cheese, Soap, Writing Paper, Agreement Papers, Envelopes,

FISH AND OYSTERS,

And produce of all kinds. Fresh Bread and Cakes every day. Ice Cream in Season, Your patronage is solicited.

JOHN G. JACOBY.

Berwick, Jan 1'71—tv

ORIODE FOUNTAIN PENS for sale cheap at this Office.

Real Estate Sales.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

The undersigned wishing to retire from business now offers at private sale his entire property situated in Orangeville, consisting of a one-half interest in the well known

FOUNDRY AND AGRICULTURAL WORKS,

together with the Engine, Lathes and other Machinery belonging to the same, also the entire stock now on hand, together with a valuable pair of horses, and the wagons, sleds, Harness, &c., also his town lots on which is erected a good frame dwelling, also, twenty-five acres, known as the Dr. Lott property about ten of which are cleared, the balance timbered.

Prices reasonable. Possession given at any time to suit purchasers. Apply to or address,

WILLIAM SCHUYLER,
oct. 6, 71-tf. Orangeville, Columbia co., Pa.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs of *Venditioni Exponas* and A. V. Venditioni Exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county Pa., and to me directed will be exposed to public sale at the Court House, in the town of Bloomsburg, on MONDAY, the 4th day of DECEMBER, 1871, at one clock p. m., the following property to wit:

All that parcel or piece of land situate in the township of Beaver, Columbia county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the west by lands of Philip McGrath, on the north by lands of Simon P. Knee, east Reuben Shearman, south Peter Shearman, containing Thirty Acres more or less.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of David Ervine.

ALSO:

At the same time and place, all that certain piece or parcel of land, situate in Locust township, Columbia county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, to wit: on the west by John Johnson and Mary Stuart, on the north by Peter Strauser, on the east by Christian Small and on the south by Christian Small, containing Forty-six Acres, more or less, on which is erected a dwelling house and bank barn.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John Yeager, deceased, in the hands of his administrator, Hiram Y. Hower.

ALSO:

At the same time and place, all that real estate situate in the town of Bloomsburg, Columbia county, State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: on the west by land of Wellington Hartman, on the north by an alley, on the east by land of John Creamer, on the south by Main Street, containing about fifty feet by three hundred and fifty feet more or less, on which is erected a two story frame dwelling house and stable and other outbuildings.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John K. Girton.

ALSO:

At the same time and place, all that certain piece or parcel and tract of ground situate in the township of Hemlock, in the county of Columbia, containing Thirty Acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Thomas J. Vandersloe on the south, Robert Russel on the west and north, and J. Helster Vandersloe on the east, together with the machinery on the said premises and attached to the buildings including engines, &c., used for working of said machinery and the quarry situate on said premises, on which said premises are erected four two story frame dwelling houses one frame stable, a large building for the use of manufacturing of Slate, Engine House, &c.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of the Thomas Slate Co.

AARON SMITH,
Bloomsburg, Nov. 10, 1871. Sheriff.

READING RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

MONDAY, May 15, 1871.

Great Trunk Line from the North and North-West for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Ashland, Shamokin, Lebanon, Allentown, Easton, Ephrata, Lititz, Lancaster Columbia, &c.,

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York as follows: 2.40, 4.30, 9.30 a. m., and 2.00 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Pennsylvania Railroad, and arriving at New York at 8.05, 9.40, 3.50, and 8.30 p. m. respectively. Sleeping cars accompany the 2.40 a. m. trains without change.

Returning: Leave New York at 9.00 a.m. and 12.00 noon and 5.00 p.m. Philadelphia at 7.35, 8.35 a.m. and 3.30 p.m. Sleeping cars accompany the 5.00 p.m. train from N Y without change.

Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Marysville, Ashland, Shamokin, Allentown and Phila'd, at 8.10 a.m., and 2.00 and 4.55 p.m., stopping at Lebanon and principal way stations; the 4.55 p.m. Train connecting for Phila. Pottsville and Columbia only. For Pottsville Schuylkill Haven and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad, leave Harrisburg at 4.40 p.m.

East Pennsylvania Railroad trains leave Reading for Allentown Easton and New York at 4.35, 10.30, a. m., and 4.05 p. m. Returning, leave New York at 9.00 a.m., 12.00 noon and 5.00 p. m. and Allentown at 7.30 a. m. 12.05 noon, 2.55, 4.05 and 9.35 p. m.

Way Passenger Train leaves Philadelphia at 7.30 a.m., connecting with similar train on East Pa. railroad returning from Reading at 5.20 p. m. stopping at all stations.

Leave Pottsville at 8.00 a.m., and 2.30 p.m. Herndon at 10.00 a. m., Shamokin at 5.30 and 11.15 a. m., Ashland at 7.50 a.m. and 12.45 noon Mahanoy City at 7.45 a. m. and 12.40 p. m. Tamaqua at 8.10 a. m., and 1.05 p. m. for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.

Leave Pottsville via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad at 9.15 a.m. for Harrisburg, and 11.45 a. m. for Pine Grove and Tremont.

Reading Accommodation Train leaves Pottsville at 5.40 a. m., passes Reading at 7.30 a. m., arriving at Philadelphia at 10.20 a. m. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 5.45 p. m., passing Reading at 7.55 p.m., and arriving at Pottsville at 9.40 p.m.

Pottsville Accommodation Train, leaves Pottstown at 6.30 a.m., returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4.50 p.m.

Colebrook Railroad Trains leave Reading at 7.40 a.m., and 6.45 p.m. for Ephrata, Lititz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.

Perkiomen Rail Road Trains leave Perkiomen Junction at 8.05 a. m., 3.00 & 6.00 p. m. Returning leave Schwenksville at 6.50, 8.30 a.m., 12.50 noon & 4.45 p.m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Connecksville Railroad trains leave Pottstown at 9.40 a.m. & 1.15 & 6.45 p.m. returning leave Mount Pleasant at 7.00 and 11.30 a. m., 3.00 p.m. connect with similar trains on Reading railroad.

Chester Valley Railroad Trains leave Bridgeport at 8.30 a. m. and 2.05 and 5.35 p. m. returning leave Downingtown at 6.40 a. m., 12.40 noon and 5.25 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

On Sundays, leave New York at 5.00 p.m., Philadelphia at 8.00 a.m. and 4.00 p.m. No Sunday trains running only to Reading, leave Pottsville 8.00 a.m., Harrisburg at 2.00 p. m. and 2.00 p. m. and leave Allentown at 8.45 a.m. and 8.35 p. m. and leave Reading at 10.30 a. m. and 9.30 p. m. for Harrisburg, at 5.05, p. m. for New York, at 7.20 a. m., for Allentown and 8.30 a. m. and 4.45 p. m. for Philadelphia.

Commutation, Mileage, Season, School and Excursion Tickets to and from all points, at reduced rates.

Excess checked through for 100 pounds allowed each passenger.

J. E. WOOTTEN,
Asst. Supt. & Eng. Sharp.
Reading, Pa., April 3, 1871.

1115 WM. T. HOPKINS, 133

1115 CHESNUT ST., (Girard Row,)

133 NORTH-EIGHTH STREET

(N. E. COR. 8TH AND CHERRY.)

PHILADELPHIA.

Manufacturer and Dealer of our Four Great Specialties.

Our Celebrated Champion Hoop Skirts, including 200 styles and sizes for Ladies, Misses and Children. Manufactured to meet the wants of first-class trade, at the lowest prices.

CORSETS in 122 styles and grades to meet the wants of all, from 40c. to $8.85 per pair including Thomson's Glove Fitting, Model Worth's, Dr. Parker's, Mad. Foy's, Mrs. Moody's Misses' and Children's corsets &c., together with every other desirable make, at prices beyond competition.

PANIER BUSTLES in 25 varieties, from 30c. to $8.00, including Rain Cloth, 75c; Bon Ton, 40c; Nilsson, 50c; New Broadway, 60c; Flexible, 80c, and every other desirable Bustle at lower prices than at any other parties in the trade.

LADIES' UNDERGARMENTS in every quality, from the finest to the lowest prices. Tucked and Fancy Muslin Skirts, in 22 varieties, from 75c. to $7.50. Jackets, Chemises, Drawers, Gaiters, &c. to $2.50. Night Dresses, $1.00 to $9.65. Toilet Sacks, &c. to $6.45. Corset Covers, $1.00 to $5.50. Aprons, Misses' and Children's Under Garments, &c., &c.

We have the largest, best and cheapest lines of the above goods in Philadelphia. Every purchaser can save time and money by examining them. Wholesale and Retail. Oct.13'71.

Sept. 30, 1871.

LADIES' FANCY FURS!

JOHN FAREIRA,

718 ARCH ST., Middle of the Block, between 7th and 8th Sts., South Side, PHILADELPHIA, Importer, Manufacturer and Dealer in all kinds and quality of

FANCY FURS

FOR LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S WEAR.

Having imported a very large and splendid assortment of all the different kinds of Furs from first hands in Europe, and having them made up by the most skilful workmen, would respectfully invite the readers of this paper to call and examine his very large and beautiful assortment of Fancy Furs, for LADIES AND CHILDREN. I am determined to sell at as LOW PRICES as ANY other respectable House in this city. All FURS WARRANTED. NO MISREPRESENTATION TO EFFECT SALES.

JOHN FAREIRA,
718 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
oct 27'71-3m.

GLOBE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

FINLY FISHER, President, H. C. FISHER, Sec.
Cash capital over $2,000,000, all paid.

J. B. FORBES, BLOOMSBURG, PA.
GENERAL AGENT,
For Lu

Humorous.

"FLANNEL receptions" are now in vogue. It is where the young ladies sew an hour for the poor and then dance three for joy.

PROOF positive. Good young lady—"Little boy, have you ever been baptised?" Small heathen—"Oh, yes, mam; I've the marks here on my arm!"

A Cincinnati widow advertised for "every Christian in the city" to send her ten cents. She realized 20 cents, indicating an unexpectedly large number of Christians in that city.

JOSH BILLINGS says: "When a man ain't good for anything else, I like to see him carry a gold headed cane. If he can't buy a cane, let him part his hair in the middle."

A DANDY, with a cigar in his mouth, entered a menagerie, when the proprietor requested him to take the weed from his mouth, lest he should learn the other monkeys bad habits.

A soft hat with a feather stuck in the band as is the fashen with some of our "thoroughbred" swells. It is pertinent to remark that the appearance of the feather indicates considerable softness *under* the hat.

MRS. KANE, of Baltimore, set out to write a list of the wrongs of women, but found so many of them that she was driven to the conclution that women suffer a wrong in being born at all. This disposes of the whole question in a nutshell.

WE notice in one of the Boston exchanges that "a rich bachelor of New Jersey recently died, leaving by will several legacies of from ten to twenty-five thousand dollars each, to ladies whom he had addressed, but who had rejected him. He said that they had afterwards grown to be so ugly that he could not beconsficiently grateful."

A good instance of "sharp practice" is that of a man in Ohio, who was acquitted of murder on a plea of insanity. He had secured his lawyers by giving them a mortgage on his farm, but now repudiates the morigage on the groud that he was insane when he made it, according to the showing of these same lawyers.

A BAVARIAN officer in France found one of his men cleaning a chicken. "Hallo!" cried he, "fellow where did you get that chicken? Don't you know that stealing has been forbidden on pain of death?" "A peasant woman gave it to me," was the answer. "And what did she say?" "Well, she didn't say much; she only cried."

INVENTIVE LADS.—A countryman living in Tennessee, where forests and game are plenty, says that his boys, who all have a gun apiece, became short of percussion caps a few days ago, and the first thing he knew they were shooting with match heads as a substitude. How many boxes of matches he lost in that way he did not say, but he found that they fired as clear as the cap itself. It is said that necessity is the mother of invention.

A CLERGYMAN who had been staying for some time at the house of a friend, on going away, called to him little Tommy, the four-year old son of his host, and asked him what he should give him for a present. Tommy, who had great respect for the "cloth," thought it his duty to suggest something of a religious nature, so he anounced hesitatingly, "I—I think I should like a testament, but I *know* I should like a pop-gun."

AN Irishman was going along the road, when an angry bull rushed down upon him, and with his horns tossed him over the fence. The Irishman recovering from his fall, upon looking up saw the bull pawing and tearing up the ground, (as is the custom of the animal when irritated,) whereupon Pat smiling at him, said:

"If it was not for your bowing and scraping and your humble apologies, you brute, faix I should think that you had thrown me over the fence on purpose."

HOW TO DO IT.—A short time ago a whale was stranded on the coast, and purchased as a speculation by a sharp practitioner, who advertised, for information how to preserve it. A wag replied to the advertisement, tendering the desired information on receipt of a half dollar's worth of postage stamps, which arrived, and the following receipt was duly forwarded:

"Put the whale carefully into a glass bottle; cover it over with spirits of wine (strong whisky may do;) then cork and seal up."

The postage stamps where handed over to a charitable institution.

AN old bachelor looks at it in this way: "A baby is not beautiful. It is big-headed, malformed of limd, misshaped of trunk, bloated and puny as to countenance, and comparatively hairless as to scalp. A baby is not good. It is selfish, wantonly cruel, thoughtless, greedy and ungrateful. It is immodest, moreover, and is always executing some shocking atrocity. A baby is not personally cleanly; it revels in dirt, and takes a sharp delight in being grimy and smutted of cheek, sticky of palm, soiled in its raiment, and generally ill-smelling. I write these several indiements more in sorrow than in anger, and confident in the justice and truth of them, I invite discussion. Sir, you know the facts are as above stated. Madam, you know it."

IN A BAD FIX.—A very good widow, who was looked up to by the congregation to which she belonged, as an example of piety, contrived to bring her conscience to terms for one little indulgence. She loved porter, and one day, just as she had received half a dozen bottles from the man who usually brought her the comfortable beverage, she saw two of the grave elders of the church approaching her door. She ran the man out of the back door, and put the bottles under the bed. The weather was hot, and while conversing with her sage friends pop went a cork. "Dear me!" exclaimed the good lady, "there goes the bed cord; it snapped yesterday the same way. I must have another rope provided." In a few minutes pop went another, followed by the beculiar hiss of escaping lipuor. The rope would not do again; but the good lady was not at a loss. "Dear me!" said she, "that black cat of mine must be at some mischief under there. Scat!" Another bottle popped off, and the porter came stealing out from under the bed curtain. "O, dear me!" she said; "I had forgotten; it is my yeast! Here, Prudence, come and take these bottles of yeast away!"

Patent Medicines.

AN APPEAL

To Debilitated Persons,
To Dyspeptics,
To Sufferers from Liver Complaint,
To those having no Appetite,
To those with Broken Down Constitutions,
To Nervous people,
To Children Wasting Away,
To any with Debilitated Digestive Organs,

Or suffering with any of the following Symptoms, which indicate Disordered Liver or Stomach,

such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and dull pain in the head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant imaginings of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

A Bitters without Alcohol or Spirits of any kind,

Is different from all others. It is composed of the pure Juices, or *Vital Principle of Roots, Herbs, and Barks*, (or as medicinally termed Extracts,) the worthless or inert portions of the ingredients not being used. Therefore in one Bottle of this Bitters there is contained as much medicinal virtue as will be found in several gallons of ordinary mixtures. The Roots, &c., used in this Bitters are grown in Germany, their vital principles extracted in that country by a scientific Chemist, and forwarded to the manufactory in this city, where they are compounded and bottled. Containing no spirituous ingredients, this Bitters is free from the objections urged against all others: no desire for stimulants can be induced from their use, they cannot make drunkards, and cannot under any circumstances, have any but a beneficial effect.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC,

Was compounded for those not inclined to extreme bitters, and is intended for use in cases when some alcoholic stimulant is required in connection with the Tonic properties of the Bitters. Each bottle of the Tonic contains one bottle of the Bitters, combined with pure SANTA CRUZ RUM, and flavored in such a manner that the extreme bitterness of the bitters is overcome, forming a preparation highly agreeable and pleasant to the palate, and containing the medicinal virtues of the Bitters. The price of the Tonic is $1.50 per Bottle which many persons think too high. They must take into consideration that the stimulant used is guaranteed to be of a pure quality. A poor article could be furnished at a cheaper price, but is it not better to pay a little more and have a good article? A medicinal preparation should contain none but the best ingredients; and they who expect to obtain a cheap compound, and be benefited by it will most certainly be cheated.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,
OR
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC,
WITH
HOOFLAND'S PODOPHYLLIN PILL,
WILL CURE YOU.
They are the Greatest
BLOOD PURIFIERS

Known to the Medical world, and will eradicate diseases arising from impure blood, Debility of the Digestive Organs, or diseased Liver, in a shorter time than any other known remedies.

The whole SUPREME COURT of Pennsylvania
SPEAK FOR THESE REMEDIES.

Who would ask for more Dignified and Stronger Testimony?

Hon. GEORGE W. WOODWARD, *former Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, a present Member of Congress from Pennsylvania writes:*

PHILADELPHIA, March 16th, 1867.

I find "Hoofland's German Bitters" is a good tonic, useful in diseases of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility and want of action in the system. Yours truly
GEORGE W. WOODWARD.

Hon. JAMES THOMSON, *Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.*

PHILADELPHIA, April 29, 1867.

I consider "Hoofland's German Bitters" a valuable medicine in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it. Yours, with respect,
JAMES THOMSON.

Hon. GEORGE SHARSWOOD, *Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.*

PHILADELPHIA, June 1, 1868.

I have found by experience that "Hoofland's German Bitters and Tonic" in my family during the past year, and can recommend them as an excellent tonic, imparting tone and vigor to the system. Their use has been productive of decidedly beneficial effects. WM. F. ROGERS.

Hon. WM. F. Rogers, *Mayor of the City of Buffalo, N. Y.*

Mayor's Office, Buffalo, June 22, 1869.

I have used "Hoofland's German Bitters and Tonic" in my family during the past year, and can recommend them as an excellent tonic, imparting tone and vigor to the system. Their use has been productive of decidedly beneficial effects. WM. F. ROGERS.

Hon. James M. Wood, *Ex-Mayor of Williamsport Pa.*

I take great pleasure in recommending "Hoofland's German Tonic" to any one who may be afflicted with Dyspepsia. I had the Dyspepsia so badly it was impossible to keep my food in my stomach, and I became so weak as not to be able to walk half a mile. Two bottles of Tonic effected a perfect cure. JAMES M. WOOD.

REMEMBER
THAT
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,
AND
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC
Will Cure every case of
MARASMUS,
Or Wasting away of the Body.
REMEMBER
THAT
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN REMEDIES

Are the medicines you require to purify the Blood, excite the torpid Liver to healthy action, and to enable you to pass safely through any hardships or exposure.

DR. HOOFLAND'S
PODOPHYLLIN,
OR
SUBSTITUTE FOR MERCURY PILLS.
TWO PILLS A DOSE.
The most Powerful, Yet Innocent,
Vegetable Cathartic known.

It is not necessary to take a handfull of these Pills to produce the desired effect; two of them act quickly and powerfully, cleansing the Liver, Stomach and Bowels of all impurities. The principle ingredient is Podophyllin, or the Alcoholic Extract of Mandrake, which is by many times more powerful, acting and searching than the Mandrake itself. Its peculiar action is upon the Liver, cleaning it speedily from all obstructions, with all the power of Mercury, yet free from the injurious results attached to the use of that mineral.

For all diseases in which the use of a cathartic is indicated, these pills will give entire satisfaction in every case. They NEVER FAIL.

In cases of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia and extreme costiveness, Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters or Tonic should be used in connection with the Pills. The tonic effect of the Bitters or Tonic builds up the system. The Bitters or Tonic purifies the Blood, strengthens the Nerves, regulates the Liver, and gives strength, energy and vigor.

Keep your Bowels active with the Pills, and tone up the system with Bitters or Tonic, and no disease can retain the hold, or even assail you.

Recollect that it is DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN Remedies that are so universally used and highly recommended; and do not allow the Druggist to induce you to take anything that he may say is just as good, because he makes a larger profit on it.

These Remedies will be sent by express to any locality, upon application to the PRINCIPAL OFFICE, at the GERMAN MEDICINE STORE, 631 Arch St., Philadelphia.

CHAS. M. EVANS, Proprietor.

These Remedies are for sale by Druggists Storekeepers, and Medicine Dealers everywhe

Court Advertisements.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, the Hon. William Elwell, President Judge of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace and Court of Common Pleas and Orphan's Court in the 26th Judicial District, composed of the counties of Columbia, Sullivan and Wyoming, and the Hon. Ivan Decker and Isaac S. Mourer Associate Judges of Columbia county have issued their precept, bearing date the 11th day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand, eight hundred and seventy-one, and to me directed for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace Court of Common Pleas and Orphan's Court, in Bloomsburg, in the county of Columbia, on the first Monday, being the 4th day of December next, to continue two weeks.

Notice is hereby given, to the Coroner, to the Justices of the Peace, and the Constables of the said county of Columbia, that they be then and there in their proper person at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said 4th day of December, with their records, inquisitions and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices appertain to be done. And those that are bound by recognizance, to prosecute against the prisoners that are or may be in the jail of the said county of Columbia, to be then and there to prosecute them as shall be just. Jurors are requested to be punctual in their attendance, agreeably to their notices. Dated at Bloomsburg, the 11th day of Sept., in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one and in the ninety fourth year of the Independence of the United States of America. AARON SMITH,
Bloomsburg, Nov. 3, 1871. Sheriff.

WIDOW'S APPRAISEMENTS.

The following appraisements of real and personal property set apart to widows of decedents have been filed in the office of the Register of Columbia county, under the Rules of Court, and will be presented for absolute confirmation, to the Orphans' Court to be held in Bloomsburg, in and for said county, on Wednesday, the 6th day of, December 1871, at 2 o'clock P. M., of said day, unless exceptions to such confirmations are previously filed, of which all persons interested in said estates will take notice:

1. Widow of Isaac Grover, late of Centre township, deceased.
2. Widow of George Masters, late of Greenwood township, deceased.
3. Widow of John Mosteller, late of Briarcreek township, deceased.
4. Widow of Jacob Yoke, late of Mifflin township, deceased.
5. Widow of George W. Yeager, late of Locust township, deceased.

W. H. JACOBY, Register.
Register's Office,
Bloomsburg, Nov. 3, 1871.

REGISTER'S NOTICES.—NOTICE IS hereby given to all legatees, creditors and other persons interested in the estates of the respective decedents and minors, that the following administration and guardian accounts have been filed in the office of the Register of Columbia county, and will be presented for confirmation and allowance in the Orphans' Court, to be held in Bloomsburg, on Wednesday, the 6th day of December, 1871, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of said day:

1. The account of Josiah B. Karshner, Guardian of the person and estate of Rush D. Marteeny, a minor child of Henry Marteeny, late of Centre township, Columbia county, deceased.
2. The account of David Benoit, Guardian of the person and estate of McKelvy Kitchen, a minor child of Henry Kitchen, late of Greenwood township, Columbia county, deceased.
3. The account of Thomas J. Hutchinson, Guardian of the person and estate of Amanda E. Patton, a minor child of James Paden, late of Fishingcreek township, Columbia county, deceased.
4. The account of William H. Abbott, Administrator of John Wampole, late of Catawissa township, Columbia county, deceased.
5. The first and final account of M. E. Jackson, Trustee to sell Real Estate of Samuel Blank, late of Centre township, Columbia county, deceased.
6. The account of Benjamin F. Hartman, Administrator of Andrew J. Sloan, late of Bloom township, Columbia county, deceased.
7. The account of Daniel Snyder, Jr., the surviving Executor of Daniel Snyder, Sr., late of Bloom township, Columbia county, deceased.
8. The account of A. H. Parker, Guardian of the persons and Estate of Frank Cotner and Hurley Cotner, minor children of Simon Cotner, late of Madison township, Columbia county, deceased.
9. The first and final account of William H. Fundis, Administrator of Elizabeth Fundis, late of Scott township, Columbia county, deceased.
10. The account of Joseph H. Never, Administrator of Daniel Neyer, late of Mifflin township, Columbia county, deceased.
11. The second and final account of Conrad Kreamer and B. F. Pratt, Administrators of Dr. Simon Cotner, late of Madison township, Columbia county, deceased.
12. The first and final account of S. B. Bowman, Executor of Frederick Nicely, late of the Borough of Berwick, deceased.
13. The first and final account of Gilbert H. Fowler, surviving Trustee of Isaac Fowler, late of the Borough of Berwick, deceased.
14. The first account of George Scott, administrator of C. B. Reifsnyder, late of Catawissa, Columbia county, deceased.
15. The account of Jacob H. Fritz, guardian of the person and estate of Peralla Fritz, a minor child of John Fritz, late of sugarloaf township, in said county, deceased.
16. The account of Sylvester J. Faux, administrator of Clatworthy Fisher, late of Scott township deceased.
17. The final account of Hirman J. Reeder, guardian of the person and estate of Emma E. Bodine, minor child of David Bodine, late of Franklin township, Columbia county, deceased.

W. H. JACOBY, Register.
Register's Office,
Bloomsburg, Nov. 3, 1871.

LIST OF JURORS FOR DECEMBER TERM, 1871.

GRAND JURORS.

Bloom—John Steese, Samuel Jacoby.
Benton—Robert L. F. Colley.
Briarcreek—Isaac Bower.
Centre—Stephen Hafner.
Centralia—Patrick Killen.
Catawissa—Nathan Helwig.
Franklin—Clinton Mensch.
Fishingcreek—Silas McHenry, Levi Bishline.
Hemlock—Sylvester Pursel, H. D. McBride.
Locust—John Deily, Simon Knittle.
Mifflin—D. H. Montgomery.
Madison—Adam Rost, Robert Butler, Taomas J. Swisher.
Mt. Pleasant—John Mordan.
Main—George W. Fisher.
Orange—M. C. Vance.
Pine—Thomas McBride.
Sugarloaf—Cyrus Larish, Ezekiel Cole.

TRAVERSE JURORS—FIRST WEEK.

Bloom—James Cadman, W. W. Furman, Montgomery S. Williams, Charles Fornwalt, Charles Thomas, Lafayette Fuller, J. K. Eyer.
Benton—Jeremiah Stiles, John A. Kline.
Briarcreek—George W. Miller.
Berwick—William Ross.
Beaver—Samuel Fisher, Jr.
Centre—Tilman Strouse, Jesse Hoffman, Joseph P. Conner.
Catawissa—Daniel Geiger.
Centralia—Joseph M. Freck.
Conyngham—James Dewey.
Greenwood—A. J. Albertson.
Hemlock—Charles H. Detterick, Daniel Neyhard, John Miller, George Wenner.
Locust—George Fetterman.
Madison—Jacob Confer, Albert Girton.
Mifflin—Michael Heller, Joseph O. Winterstein, Jacob Schweppenheiser.
Montour—Reuben Rouch.
Orange—Ellis Bower.
Pine—Luther A. Garman.
Sugarloaf—John Cole, Andrew Hess.
Scott—H. F. Oman, John Turner.

SECOND WEEK.

Bloom—James F. McBride, Josiah P. Boone.
Briarcreek—Lanson Martz, Freas Fowler.
Benton—John Baker, Samuel Appleman.
Beaver—Jesse Rittenhouse, Enoch Rittenhouse.
Berwick—Robert Manning.
Catawissa—Joseph Hartman, John Erwine, Henry J. Miller.
Centre—Samuel Creveling.
Fishingcreek—Wm. W. McCollum.
Greedwood—Edward Henry, J. H. Ikeler, M. M. Kline, Adam P. Koster, Wm. Eyer.
Jackson—Jacob Young, John Jayceck.
Locust—Wm. Bildig.
Mifflin—David Brown, Lewis Eckrote.
Maine—David Shuman.
Madison—Solomon Barnhart, Wm. B. McBride
Montour—John Weaver, Andrew Cars.
Orange—Benjamin Wertman, Abner Welsh, James Ferguson.
Pine—Jacob Dreibelbis.
Scott—Hiram H. Brown.
Sugarloaf—Amos Hess, James Seward.

LIST OF CAUSES FOR TRIAL AT DECEMBER TERM, 1871.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania *ex. relations* Patrick Burke vs. Michael Mulligan vs. Lawrence Curran and Michael Mahoney.
Edward McCall et. al. vs. John Sweeney.
George A. Frick vs. Thomas Stackhouse, Exrs.
Wm. Longenberger, et. al. vs. Hugh W. McIlroy.
Wm. Stackhouse vs. Andrew Freas, Admrs.
L. Herdle's use vs. R. H. Creveling et. al.
David J. Waller vs. John M. Stackhouse.
A. H. Stackhouse use vs. Andrew Freas, Admrs.
Michael Grover's use vs. Savage & Bright.
Michael Grover's use vs. Savage & Bright.
Joseph Miller vs. N. L. Campbell.
Peter Hayman's use vs. Jacob Shaffer, Jr.
Brumball & Co. vs. McKinch & Shuman.
Harvey C. Hess vs. Samuel Creasy adm'r.
Shultz & Hunston vs. Alfred Irvine.
Wm. A. Kline vs. James V. Gillaspy.
James V. Gillaspy vs. Wm. A. Kline.
Clement Sr., Heirsets administrator, vs. David Sweeny et. al.
Joseph S. Kline vs. Charles Howard.
John Gray vs. Sanderson Hagenbuch.
Thomas J. Connor vs. Martin Gaughlin.
Lewis J. Adams vs. Fishingcreek school district
Wm. A. Case vs. Bloom Township.
Simon Welsh vs. John Hoffman.
Peter C. Eckrot vs. Alfred Irvine.
John McAnall vs. Wm. Jacoby.
Francis J. Kline vs. Jacob Herring.
David J. Waller vs. Levi Wirt.
Stephen Thomas vs. The Penn'a Canal Co.
Nicholas Seybert vs. Daniel F. Seybert.
O. H. Mellick vs. John Yeagers, adm'r.
John L. Kline's use vs. W. H. Young, et. al.
E. Sallenthwait vs. Fred. F. Merceron.
Daniel F. Seybert vs. Rhinehde & Walton.
Vanian Reser's adm'rs. W. A. Kline.
Michael Maion vs. Philadelphia and Reading R. R. Co.
Patrick Monaghan vs. Philadelphia and Reading R. R. Co.
Rodger Dixon vs. Philadelphia and Reading R. R. Co.
Mrs. Mary Connelly vs. Philadelphia and Reading R. R. Co.
George W. Rucker vs. Philip Appleman, et. al.
Charles Brown vs. Jos. R. Vandersloe.
David Shaffer vs. Hiram Thomas.
Solomon Hiney vs. William Walp.
Joseph Fry vs. Simon Reed.
Wm. T. Shuman vs. Lackawanna and Bloomsburg R. R. Co.
Daniel Snyder's use vs. M. C. McCulum et. al.
Tilman Strouse vs. Wilson Miller.
E. G. Ricketts vs. John Sweeney et. al.
George K. Hess vs. Joseph Wise et. al.
Shuman & Sons vs. George K. Hess.
Emeline Mensch vs. Levi Breidbender et. al.
U. J. Campbell & Co. vs. William Houck.
Bogart & Kreamer vs. Wm. Harings.
Michael McMinamin vs. Nicholas Kludt.
A. W. Eaton vs. John L. Hossler.
A. W. Eaton et. al. vs. R. F. Warner et. al.
Joseph W. Fausey vs. John Mulligan et. al.
Columbia Insurance Co. vs. J. M. Freck.
A. B. Stewart et. al. vs. Frances B. Jolley et. al.
Wm. Milnes vs. Jonas Degy.
Andrew Sarvis vs. Thomas Trench.
Jeremiah Hess' use vs. John Hoffman et. al.
Frank P. Brockway vs. Daniel F. Seybert.
J. P. Linnell's Exrs vs. Aaron W. Hess et. al.
George Whitmoyer's exrs vs. John Stiner.
A. Pardee & Co. vs. Danville Hazleton and Wilkesbarre R. R. Co.
Susanah Gilman vs. Martin M. Brobst.
Mary Litweiler vs. Aaron Smith.
Henry Fry vs. Jacob Dellinbaugh.
Mordecai Gilman vs. H. W. McKeynolds.
Thomas Williams vs. John Cain.
Daniel Boyer vs. Wellington Yeager,

Miscellaneous.

I. W. NILES,

MUSIC WAREROOMS

A general assortment of

MUSICAL MERCHANDISE ALWAYS ON HAND.

VIOLINS,
CONCERTINAS,
FLAGOLETS,
FIFES,
DRUMS,
HARMONICAS, &c.

VIOLIN STRINGS OF THE BEST QUALITY

THE LATEST SHEET MUSIC.

PIANO AND ORGAN STOOLS ALL STYLES AND PRICES.

A BETTER ASSORTMENT OF ORGANS THAN CAN BE FOUND ELSEWHERE.

THE TEMPLE ANGELIC ORGAN WHICH HAS THE SWEETEST TONE THAT CAN BE FOUND IN A REED ORGAN.

A. J. EVANS,

READY MADE
AND
CUSTOM MADE
CLOTHING.

HE HAS THE
FINEST GOODS, LATEST STYLES
AND EMPLOYS THE
BEST WORKMEN.

For good fits and promptness in filling orders there is the place to go.

His goods are selected with care and his Custom Work will compare favorably with the best efforts of the fashionable city Dealer.

HE KEEPS A LARGE STOCK OF
BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING
AND
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

At Astonishingly Low Prices.
Bloomsburg, Sept. 29, 1871-tf

C. C. MARR

have just received from the eastern markets large and well selected stock of

DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Cassimers,
Jeans,
Best bleached &
Brown Muslins,
Calicoes,
Tickings,
Table Linens,
Cotton &
All wool flannels
&c., &c.,
A good stock of
Ladies dress goods,
Latest styles & patterns
Spices of all kinds,
Good stock groceries,
Queensware,
Stone ware,
Wood & willow ware,
Flour & Chop,

Also Kitchen Crystal Soap for cleaning Tin, Brass, &c. All goods sold cheap for cash or produce.

He would call the attention of buyers to his well and carefully selected assortment which comprises everything usually kept in the country, feeling confident that he can sell them goods at such prices as will ensure satisfaction.
ct 13 71—tf C. C MARR.

H. C. HOWER,

has opened a first-class

BOOT, SHOE, HAT CAP, AND FUR STORE,

at the old stand on Main Street, Bloomsburg, a few doors above the Court House. His stock is composed of the very latest and best styles ever offered to the citizens of Columbia County. He can accommodate the public with the following goods at the lowest rates. Men's heavy double soled stout boots, men's double and single tap soled kip boots, men's heavy stogn shoes of all kinds, men's fine boots and shoes of all grades, boy's double soled boots and shoes of all kinds, men's glove kid Balmoral shoes, men's, women's, boys's and misses' lasting gaiters, women's glove kid Polish very fine, women's morocco Balmorals and calf shoes, women's very fine kid buttoned gaiters. In short boots of all descriptions both pegged and sewed.

He would also call attention to his fine assortment of

HATS, CAPS, FURS AND NOTIONS.

which comprises all the new and popular varieties at prices which cannot fail to suit all. These goods are offered at the lowest cash rates and will be guaranteed to give satisfaction. A call is solicited before purchasing elsewhere as it is believed that better bargains are to be found than at any other place in the county.
Jan 171

BLOOMSBURG
MARBLE WORKS.
MAIN STREET, BELOW MARKET,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Monuments, Tombs, Headstones, &c. Work neatly executed. Orders by mail will receive special attention. N. B. Work delivered free of charge. T. L. GUNTON, Proprietor.
oct13'71-tf. P. O. Box 297.

Hotels.

MONTOUR HOUSE
RUPERT, PA.
WILLIAM BUTLER, Proprietor,

This House having been put in thorough repair is now open for the reception of guests. No pains will be spared to ensure the perfect comfort of the travelers. The Proprietor solicits a share of public patronage. The bar will be stocked at all times with fine liquors and cigars.
jan171

BENTON HOTEL.
W. F. PIATT, Proprietor,
BENTON, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

This well known House having been put in thorough repair is now open for the reception of visitors. No pains have been spared to ensure the perfect comfort of guests. The proprietor also runs a Stage from the Hotel to Bloomsburg and intermediate points on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday of each week. Jan 1'871

THE ESPY HOTEL.
ESPY, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

The undersigned would inform the travelling public that he has taken the above named establishment and thoroughly refitted the same for the perfect convenience of his guests. His larder will be stocked with the best the market affords. The choicest liquors, wines and cigars always to be found in his bar.
WILLIAM PETTIT,
Espy, Pa.
Jan 171

Miscellaneous.

MILLER'S STORE.
S. H. MILLER & SON,

have removed their Store to the room formerly occupied by Mendenhall, on Main street, Bloomsburg, nearly opposite the Episcopal Church where they are determined to sell on as moderate terms as can be procured else where. Thier stock comprises

LADIES' DRESS GOODS

of the choicest styles and latest fashions, together with a large assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, consisting of the following articles

Carpets,
Oil Cloths,
oths,
Cassimeres,
Shawls,
Flannels,
Silks,
White Goods
Linens,
Hoop Skirts,
Muslins,
Hodowware
Cedarware
Hardware
Queensware,
Boots and Shoes,
Hats and Caps
Hoop Nets,
Umbrellas,
Looking-Glasses,
Tobacco,
Coffee,
Sugars,
Teas,
Rice,
Allspice,
Ginger,
Cinnamon,
Nutmegs

AND NOTIONS GENERALLY,

in short, everything usually kept in country stores, to which they invite the attention of the public generally. The highest price will be paid for country produce in exchange for goods.
S. H. MILLER & SON.
Bloomsburg Pa.
oct 1371—tf

NEW STOCK OF CLOTHING.

Fresh arrivai of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS
DAVID LOWENBERG
invites attention to his stock of
CHEAP AND FASHIONABLE CLOTHING.
at his store on
Main Street, in Shive's block, one door West o C. C. Marr's store,
Bloomsburg, Pa.,
where he has just received from New York and Philadelphia a full assortment of
MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING,
including the most fashionable, durable and handsome
DRESS GOODS,
consisting of
BOX, SACK, ROCO, GUM, AND OIL-CLOTH COATS AND PANTS.
of all sorts, sizes and colors. He has also replenished his already large stock of
FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS,
STRIPED, FIGURED, AND PLAIN VESTS
SHIRTS, CRAVATS, STOCKS, COLLARS
HANDKERCHIEFS, GLOVES,
SUSPENDERS, AND FANCY ARTICLES
He has constantly on hand a large and well-selected assortment of
CLOTHS AND VESTINGS,
which he is prepared to make to order into any kind of clothing, on very short notice, and in the best manner. All his clothing is made to wear, and most of it is of home manufacture.
GOLD WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
of every description, fine and cheap. His case of jewelry is not surpassed in this place. Call and examine his general assortment of
CLOTHING, WATCHES JEWELRY, &C.
oct1'71 DAVID LOWENBERG.

ROSADALIS

THE INGREDIENTS THAT COMPOSE ROSADALIS are published on every package, therefore it is not a secret preparation, consequently
PHYSICIANS PRESCRIBE IT
It is a certain cure for Scrofula, Syphilis in all its forms, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint and all diseases of the Blood.
ONE BOTTLE OF ROSADALIS will do more good than ten bottles of the Syrups of Sarsaparilla.
THE UNDERSIGNED PHYSICIANS have used Rosadalis in their practice for the past three years and freely endorse it as a reliable Alterative and Blood Purifier.
DR. T. C. PUGH, of Baltimore.
DR. T. J. HOYKIN, "
DR. R. W. CARR, "
DR. F. O. DANNELLY, "
DR. J. S. SPARKS, of Nicholasville, Ky.
DR. J. L. McCARTHA, Columbia, S. C.
DR. A. J. NOBLES, Edgecomb, N. C.
USED AND ENDORSED BY
J. B. FRENCH & SONS, Fall River,
P. W. SMITH, Jackson, Mich.
A. F. WHEELER, Lima, Ohio.
B. FALL, Lima, Ohio.
ELIRA HOUSE, Greenesville, Va.
SAMUEL G. McFADDEN, Murfreesboro, Tenn.

Our space will not allow of any extended remarks in relation to the virtues of Rosadalis. To the Medical Profession we guarantee a Fluid Extract superior to any they have ever used in the treatment of diseased Blood; and to the afflicted we say try Rosadalis, and you will be restored to health.

Rosadalis is sold by all Druggists, price $1.50 per bottle. Address
DR. CLEMENTS & CO.
Manufacturing Chemists,
BALTIMORE, MD.

BALTIMORE PIANOS.

We respectfully call the attention of those desiring to purchase our make of Pianos. We are satisfied that we can give satisfaction in every case. Our workmen skillful and experienced and are under the personal superintendence of the members of our firm. We use only the best seasoned timber, and the material in general is first class. Our Pianos without exception have the patent agraffes arrangement throughout, which in the opinion of the most competent judges is an important valuable. By this improvement a Piano is made more durable and keeps the tone longer. We claim for our instruments that they are second to none, and they combine all the essential elements that constitute superior workmanship. We will give a written guarantee for five years.

Mr. CONRAD FREEMAN, member of our firm, will visit Bloomsburg four times a year to repair and attend to tuning of all Pianos. In the absence of Mr. FREEMAN, Mr. I. K. MILLER will attend to our business in Bloomsburg and is authorized to receive and solicit orders.

We can give the very best references,
GAEHLE & CO,
Baltimore, M. D.

I. K. MILLER, Dealer in Pianos, Organs and Melodeons five octaves and five stop organs of the best make, sold at $110. Terms easy. June 23

THE GREAT MAGICAL
HAIR FORCER!

Will force a beautiful set of Whiskers or Mustache, also any two to three months, on any person over twelve years old. It is one of the best preparations to make the whiskers grow that ever was known. One bottle of it is sufficient to produce a very strong beard. It does not in any way stain or injure the skin. Try it! It is no humbug. Price 35 cents per bottle. Sent by mail post paid, to any address, on receipt of price. Address WILLIAM C. WAGNER,
Arendtsville,
Adams County, Penna
aug.18,'71-1y.

AGENTS WAMTED FOR
KNOTS UNTIED.
By the *celebrated detective* officer,
GEO. S. McWATTERS,

A startling narrative of 25 years experience in ferreting out and bringing to justice BANK ROBBERS, COUNTERFEITERS, THIEVES, PICK-POCKETS, GAMBLERS, SWINDLERS, CONFIDENCE MEN, &c., &c., many of the most *remarkable* cases on record revealing *deep laid diabolical* schemes for PLUNDER and REVENGE in high life as well as low life, and disclosing the plans used in *managing the most dark* and *studied* villainy. It is thoroughly reliable, *full* of SPIRITED *Illustrations*, very cheap, and sells almost *at sight*.
For circulars and terms address
HUBBARD BROS., Publishers,
oct6'71-tf 723 Sansom St., Phila.

BLANK DEEDS.

We now have the finest assortment of BLANK DEEDS on hand and for sale that were ever kept in Bloomsburg. Large size on best parchment paper, Common Deeds, Executor's and Administrator's Deeds—small size good paper (cheap) Common Deeds, &c.

Drugs and Chemicals.

A GREAT MEDICAL
Dr. WALKER'S
VINEGAR BITTERS
Hundreds of Thousands
Bear testimony to their Wonderful Curative Effects.

WHAT ARE THEY?
THEY ARE NOT A VILE
FANCY DRINK,

Made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors doctored, spiced and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the Native Roots and Herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and A LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters according to direction and remain long unwell.

$100 will be given for an incurable case, provided the bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia.

They invigorate the Stomach and stimulate the torpid liver and bowels, which render them of unequaled efficacy in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

FOR SKIN DISEASES, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ringworms, Scald-Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effect.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure and the health of the system will follow.

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